TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,656—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896. |
| † ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 11th April, |
| R.M.L. AUSTRALIA | 6991 | I. Reeves | 18th " |
| R.V.L. CLYDE | 4136 | R. G. Murray | 25th " |
| R.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7358 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd May. |
| † SUTLEJ | 4972 | A. Symons | 9th " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. DeHorne | 16th " |
| | | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 22nd May. |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 29th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 5th June. |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Cheyne | 12th " |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 19th " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5207 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th " |

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, these for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard a Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 797 | 1st May 1896 |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | V. Ghermann | 3,042 | 350 | 7th April '96 |
| ELEKTRA | F. Kossovich | 3,185 | 350 | 7th May '96 |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th June '96 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 21st April '96 |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. DeCALDUINO ..... 30th April 1896
S. S. PO ..... 28th May 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 360. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5639 | C. Delacroix | 18th April 1896. |
| YARRA | 4255 | C. de Maubeuge | 16th May " |
| SYDNEY | 4232 | C. Aubert | 13th June " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4232 | C. L. Blanc | 11th July " |
| MELBOURNE | 4080 | C. Bourdon | 8th August " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | Verron | 4,074 | 9th April, 1896. |

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipping at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, will SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA and BUSHIRE, on or about the 9th April, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

## NOTES.

### INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TOBARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th April, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,495 tons, on the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bnareh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 8th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, sailing about 16th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.
In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. COMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS STILL.

| | | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body | per doz. | 27 0 | 14 8 | 30 0 | 16 4 |
| HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine | " | 33 8 | 17 8 | 37 8 | 19 4 |
| JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks | " | 58 0 | 30 0 | 65 0 | 33 8 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour | " | 52 0 | 27 8 | 58 8 | 30 8 |
| STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural | " | 37 0 | ..... | 41 4 | ..... |
| LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine | " | 28 0 | 15 0 | 32 4 | 16 12 |
| OPPENHEIM | " | 22 0 | 13 0 | 23 8 | 14 8 |
| NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet | " | 38 8 | 20 8 | 42 8 | 23 0 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK | " | 53 8 | 28 0 | 59 8 | 32 4 |
| FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour | " | 46 4 | 25 0 | 51 8 | 27 12 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant | " | 54 0 | 31 0 | 60 4 | 34 8 |
| FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet | " | 68 8 | 37 8 | 76 8 | 42 0 |
| SAUTERNES, delicate flavour | " | 25 8 | 14 8 | 28 8 | 16 0 |
| BARSAC, Light Table Wine | " | 27 8 | 15 0 | 33 8 | 16 12 |

HUNGARIAN WINES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARLOWITZ, Fine Old | " | 21 8 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| CARLOWITZ | " | 15 8 | 8 8 | 17 4 | 9 8 |
| FUNF KIRCHNER | " | 14 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 9 0 |
| SOMLAUER | " | 17 0 | 9 4 | 19 0 | 10 4 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
YOUR CREST
correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20-0.
YOUR MONOGRAM
artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20-0.
THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE (WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMER'S OWN PROPERTY) NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES AND STAMPING.
BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES, A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4-0.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
Engraving card-plate, one-line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5-0.
OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.
PRINTING CARDS
From Customers' Own Plates.
100 Gentlemen's Cards and Printing, Rs. 2-0.
100 Ladies' Cards and Printing, Rs. 2-8.
BOOKBINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IN CLOTH, HALF LEATHER, AND WHOLE LEATHER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN UP-TO-DATE TOOTH CLEANSER IS KEMP'S ANTISEPTIC TABLET.
RECENTLY introduced, but already commanding a considerable sale.
IN PORTABLE form, yet containing every essential for thoroughly cleansing and purifying the Teeth and Gums.
Price As. 8 per Tablet.
In convenient metal case for
TOILET OR DRESSING BAG.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE GOOD THINGS.
No. 1. KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
The most effectual preparation for the Hair.
No. 2. KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
The most delicious Dentifrice extant.
No. 3. KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE
(Cream and Powder)
An invaluable Dressing for the Skin after the Bath, Shaving, &c., &c..
With these three Articles the Toilet Table may be considered fully equipped. The greatest care and attention are given to their production. They are absolutely pure and of the finest quality and should find a place upon the Toilet of every Person of taste.
PRICES.—No. 1. Re. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8 / No. 2. Re. 1-4 & Rs. 2-4 / No. 3. Re. 1-4 } Of KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

HEADACHE MENTHODYNE CURES
CURE 1 RUPEE. IMMEDIATELY.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, CORK MATTRESSES, HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.
THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS IN INDIA!
LAST FOUR NIGHTS IN INDIA!
Of Everybody's Favourites.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
The Donators of Mirth and Music.
THIS (WEDNEDAY) EVENING, APRIL 8TH,
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
A LIGHTNING PROGRAMME.
Carried out by Capable Performers
In an Artistic and Conscientious Manner,
Read a few of the items in the eighth change of Bill.
Scene from the Gaiety Burlesque "Ruy Blas"
With Song "Little Peach" by the Company.
Miss MAY HABGOOD, the great Solo Pianist, will play "The Cascade," (Pauer) and Ascher's Wonderful "Danse Negre."
Hudson's Banjoistic Effusions.
Miss Linton as the "New Woman" and Counsel for the Prosecution.
Miss Onslow Mackay will sing "For Ever and For Ever."
M. Provo's Screaming Living Photographs.
Mr. Harry Shine's inimitable Impersonation of a London Waiter and as the Judge in his great farce of "Lawyers and Clients."
Miss Amy Dewhurst's Artistic Swirl Dance.
Miss Marie Alston will sing Denza's "Call me Back,"
Miss Emmie Morrison's "Giddy Little Quakeress."
And a host of other Novelties.
Admission as usual. Box Plan SOUNDY'S.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 11TH,
HUDSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
3 Entertainments in one 3
MINSTRELSY, OPERA AND BURLESQUE.
Souvenir autograph photo engraving of Miss Habgood given gratis to all Patrons.

### SALVAGE SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES CONCERNED.

A LARGE quantity of wines, champagne, spirits, and liquors, of all qualities salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire now on SALE to the Trade or Private Consumers, at very low prices and in quantities from one dozen upwards. Most of the wine is in excellent condition and can be seen at the Cellars at rear of the Premises, destroyed by the fire on and from the 8th April.

### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per Share (free of Income Tax), for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, declared at the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 7th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd April, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on an after Tuesday, the 14th April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

### THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INSTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twelve per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, WILL BE PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names small stand on the Company's Register on the 17th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 9th instant, to FRIDAY, the 17th instant, both days inclusive.
Applications for Dividend Warrant to be made at the Office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYAN RAMNATH, GUNPUTRAM RAMNATH, KHUNDERAO RAMNATH and SITTABAI, widow of RAMNATH DADAJEE, have contracted TO SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements or dwelling-houses, built thereon, situate and lying at Charni Road, Girgaum, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, on the East of Charni Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the oart of Panjrapol's Charitable property, on the West partly by the property of the Municipality partly by the said Charni Road and partly by the property of Nanabhai Framjee Spencer, on the North by the property of Bajoobai, widow of Babaji Narayen, and on the South partly by the property of the Municipality and partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondi and standing on the Fazandari ground of Balu Gopinath, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 267, and new No. 1843, old Survey No. 137, and new Survey No. 8042, and in the books of the assessment under D Ward 1172, and Street No. 3, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narayan Ramnath and Gunput Ramnath.
All persons having any claims or demands on or against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, bequest, sale, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time all claims will be considered as null and void and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1896.

EDGELOW AND GULABHCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

### WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an ELECTION: In DECEMBER, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS including THREE CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS of the VALUE (upon conditions) of £80, for Boys who on June 1, are between the Ages of 12 and 14.
For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks, England.

### GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

### "GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## NOTICES.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the Board of Directors and Government, Mr. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, has been appointed to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the Undersigned on 40 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th April, 1896.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 4th April, 1896.

### THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of (Rs. 50) Rupees Fifty per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1895, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 21st March, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી એંડ કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, a DIVIDEND at the RATE of Rs. 25 per SHARE, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after Wednesday, the 8th April, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th March, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

### THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th March, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1826.

### PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Tenth Day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th Day of March, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Jamsetji Nowrojee, cabinetmaker, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, English dog-cart, one bay Arab horse, harnesses, 12-bore rifle by Blissett, one 450 express rifle by Dougall, 12-bore gun by Hollis, table ornaments, Ditmar's lamps, real Persian carpets, a collection of choice flower pots, shikar tent with camp furniture, etc., the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., solicitor.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A LIFE POLICY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees Moti Bhuga, & Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. L. A. Watkins—
A policy of assurance in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, bearing No. 8273, on the life of the said L. A. Watkins, the policy is dated 4th March 1886, and is for Rs 10,000 to be paid for by 20 half-yearly premiums of Rs. 364-9 each, out of which 19 premiums have been paid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public in tents near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood household furniture platedware crockery and glassware table ornaments, windproof lamps, a double pole tent 14—24, &c, the property of a gentleman.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Flagstaff House," near the Government House Gate, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome cottage piano, harmonium, English iron safe, first-rate full-size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, six-light brass lamp, etc., by Burroughs and Wartz, two Japanese jinrickshaws, 2 D. B. 12 bore sporting guns by Lock and Murcott of London, in case, strong built light landau, handsome grey Arab horse and harness, Surat cow with female calf, garden roller, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps, etc., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Railway Quarters, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany iron-framed square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Seehne, Stuttgart, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, &c., the property of J. JENNINGS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, above the office of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware Singers hand and foot sewing machine, fancy cretonne and other door curtains, oleographs, large size nearly new musical box, perambulator, table ornaments, windproof lamps, etc., the property of C. JOST, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc.
At No. 40, Marine Lines,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant,
the Property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R.A.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc.,
At No. 8, Marine Lines,
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant,
the property of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. WETHERALL.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

### THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND SEWREE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Peer Mahomed Allarakhia (assignee of the mortgagees Purshotam Naraenjee) and on account and risk of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundur, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land admeasureing 7,90) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5?3, with the tenement and bungalow standing thereon, registered by the Municipality under No. 63, situate at Mahim, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Braz Fernandez, on the south by the property of Shamrao Bhaskerjee, and on the north by the property of Baloo Miya Sumsoodin Penker.
SECONDLY—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure, consisting of an oart admeasuring about 5,341 square yards, situate at Mahim, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 4112 and new Survey No. 15, and bounded on the north and east by public road called the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and on the south by the property of Baloo Miya Sumsoodin Penker, and which said land and oart are known as Gadgawadi.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

THIRDLY—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,522 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1-3293, situate at Vadala, Shivri, and bounded on the east by Government plots on the north and west by the property of Bhaskerjee Soonderjee, and on the south by the property of Nursoo Agri.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.
Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s.s. Mombasa.
About 15 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., the surplus stock of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ld., consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, very handsome dining and drawing room cabinets, large English pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, iron and brass four-post bedsteads, English ice-boxes, cooking utensils, pieces of chintz and cretonne, carpets, rugs, tapestry, cloth, silk, razai, English wall brackets, curtain cloth, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ISRAEL MOHLA OTHERWISE CALLED DUBRA GULLY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Chagbai and Premabai, widows, of the late Dossa Morarjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Haridas Goculdas, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate at Israel Mohla otherwise called Dubra Gully, out side the Fort, admeasuring 91 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1025, and new No. 6754, old Survey No. 323 and new Survey No. 2877, and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1737-38, and Street No. 7-2-6, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Israel Mohla, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the south by the property of Yacoob Huskell and on the eastby a public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 pm., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General W. GATACRE, leaving the district.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 chesnut gelding, 15-3, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab, 13-3, 5 years, going in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an upstanding well-bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.
Descriptive catalogues will be out in a few days. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, a collection of very valuable plants, consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, anthuriums, and many other flowering shrubs, fish-ponds, water tanks, garden benches, garden pump and tools, &c., the property of R. SHARP, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE
of
Valuable furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, office-brougham, garden, &c.,
at
the "Ridge," Malabar Hill,
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant,
The property of Surg. C. H. L. MEYER.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PADOW "BAGLIPRASAD."

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ruttonjee Bapoo and Ramjee Bapoo, traded in the name of Bapoobhoy Kakal, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1896, at 4 p.m., at Gunpowder Bunder (near chunam and sand wharfs):—
One Padow No. 2509 "Baglirasad" of the burthen of 174 Bombay candies (in the state now lying at the said bunder).
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

## WANTED.

MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED four NATIVE ENGINE-DRIVERS and eight Stokers. Applicants must be ready to start 11th April. Apply between 12 and 1 with Certificates to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

# FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
## BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
## THE ROYAL ALBUM
Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

# BAHADUR CIGARS.
## PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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| BAHADURS No. 1. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3. |
| BAHADURS No. 2. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4. |
| BAHADURS No. 3. | BAHADUR REGALIAS. |
| BAHADURS No. 4. | BAHADUR PRINCESSAS. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3. | BAHADUR EXCELSIORS. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2. | BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS |

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS;
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.
One dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ...... „ 20
APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

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|---|---|
| PARIS | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| HONGKONG | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA | Bank of Australasia and Branches. |
| COLOMBO | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA | Do. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

G. HENRIOT,
Manager.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .................. £10,695,969
REVENUE................ £ 2,650,872
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

### J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

### EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ................£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ........................ £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...........................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,472½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,305xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,270 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge | {10,000 / 15,000} | 100 | {100 / 75} | 10, p.c. | 165 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | al | £1-5s. | £44 to 45 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 300 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Half yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 625 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 45 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) | 371 | 00 | all | 9 per ct. | 16 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 840xd |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 550 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 730 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 550 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,650 |
| China Mills Co Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 755xd |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 1,010xd |
| Coimbatore S and W | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 710 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | 25×Rs15 | 660 |
| Coorla Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 650 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 830 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 555 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 42 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 585 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 745 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 710 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,465 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.30 | 485 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,290 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 550 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 710 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.10 | 225 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 1,115 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 800 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 20 | 425 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 850 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 900 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,020 | 1,000 | dvd Rs45 | 875 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | dvdRs.10 | 280 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 800 |
| LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 1,150xd |
| Madras United | 358 | 1,000 | 1,090 | dvdRs.40 | 3,450 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | N | 390 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 3,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ot | |
| Manockjee M Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,820 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 163½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs70 | 2,310 |
| Mysore S & M Co Ld | 4,000 | {250 / 50} | {250 / 50} | dvd 4½ | ... |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | pa |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 110 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 535 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs 22½ | 460 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,370 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 800 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 1,140 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 1,290 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,750 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 50 | 895 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 115 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs12½ | 385 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 222½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 680 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | ,000 | 00 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 750 |
| Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 450 |
| nion Mills Ld | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 500 |
| Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 765 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,070 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 175 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 175 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 11 | 175 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 215 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,888 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 320 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,330 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 117½ |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,170 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 560 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 365 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 143½ |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs40 | 505 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 92½ |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 95 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 357½ |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 185 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 560 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 150 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 58. |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 540 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 70 |
| Surat City | | | | 16 | 20 |
| Press Co., Ld. | 370 | 200 | all | 12 | 210 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 1,185 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | guar. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| B. . & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | o. | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | 15 / 7½ | 365 |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 140 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,175 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,315 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 65 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 720 | 500 | 500 | 56 | 1,400 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | 1? | 200 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 340 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 6,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17½ |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 140 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 352 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 200 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 165 |
| Napier HotelCo | 2,600 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| NapierFoundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 6,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 165 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | ½ | 104 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs22 | 425 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,095 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 130 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,300 | 25 | 100 | dvdRs1½ | 29 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 26-11 Nom. |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 27-2 |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old | ,, | 26-9 |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 26-8 |
| Australia bar Gold | ,, | 26-10 |
| Bombay bar Gold | ,, | 26-9 |
| Sovereigns | ,, | 15-14 |
| Do. Drasums | ,, | 16-13 |
| Silver ? | ,, | 84-3 |
| 1795 Do. | ,, | 88-4 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Examination of articled clerks to Solicitors, High Court.
Cercle Litteraire: Conference by Mon. Henri Gilbert, a French traveller.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Khios entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Hochheimer and Alecto yesterday; the steamer Clan Gordon left it on Monday, and the steamer Maria Teresa yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oriental left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday). Correspondence for Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abas, and Bushire, specially marked for despatch by this vessel, will also be forwarded.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s.s. Natal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

SPORTS IN BANDORA.—On Sunday next, there will be sports on the Bandora sea-shore, near the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, commencing at 3 p.m., sharp. The following is the programme of the sports:—100 yards flat race—Junior event; three-legged race; high jump; 75 yards flat race; 100 yards hurdles; 200 yards flat race; spoon race; 75 yards handicap race for children; obstacle race; 200 yards flat race; sack race; obstacle race; spoon race; 100 yards hurdles; chatty race and tug-of-war, general event. After the competition there will be distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, after which the St. Peter's band, which will be in attendance, will play God Save the Queen. Messrs. A. Conceicao and Napoleon Frank Gonsalves have consented to act as starters.

THEFT AT THE MAHIM STATION YARD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ellahibux Madarbux, a Mahomedan of bad character, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft of four wet skins, of the value of Rs. 5, the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. It appears that, about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, a porter employed at the Mahim Railway station saw the accused coming out of the station yard with a bundle in his hand. The porter raised an alarm, when accused threw down the bundle and commenced running out of the station. The porter chased him and arrested him on the other side of the station. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted three previous convictions. The magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ENLIVENING A PROCESSION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Sheikh Abdul Casam, a native of Poona, was charged with causing hurt by means of a stick to a Pathan, named Abdul Guffoor, at Nagdavie street, on Monday afternoon. Mr. S. B. Spencer defended the accused. The complainant is now an indoor patient at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a scalp wound about two inches in length. From the evidence it appeared that complainant and accused were going along with a procession, which was proceeding towards Nakhada Mohalla. Suddenly the accused was seen dealing blows to complainant with a stick. He fell down on the ground, the wound bleeding profusely, and was subsequently conveyed to the hospital by a policeman. The matter stands adjourned, the accused being enlarged on bail.

PATHAN-MOGUL FRACAS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Karim Sadak and five other Moguls and Abdul Huque Abdul Rahoo and four other Pathans, stood charged, at the instance of Superintendent Nollan and Inspector Hack, with rioting at the Oomer Jamal's Commission Stables, Bellasis Road, on the afternoon of the 21st. ultimo. The facts of the case have already been reported. The charges against the two contending parties, Pathans and Moguls, were inquired into separately by the court. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that, as the Pathans were the aggressors, he would sentence them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each; while the Moguls, who were the aggrieved party, but who had no right to take the law in their own hands, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Coolsum, aged eleven months, the daughter of one Karimbhoy Abdulally, residing at Pakmadia Street. The mother was in the habit of giving "ballagolee" to the deceased everyday in the evening in order to cause her to sleep. About 9 o'clock, on Sunday last, the mother administered a pill of that description to the child which became fast asleep immediately after. About midnight, the mother found the deceased suffering from fever and convulsions. The child was conveyed to the J. J. hospital, where on examination she was found to have been suffering from opium-poisoning. The deceased never rallied, and died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to opium-poisoning, the opium being inadvertently administered by the mother.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Balla Ramnath, a Purdasee Brahmin, aged thirty years, a native of Jeypore, was yesterday, charged by Inspector Meyers, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with house-breaking by night, and theft of a canvas bag, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 166, the property of Nunoolal Jainarayen, a shopkeeper at Chinch Bunder Road. About 1 o'clock on Saturday night, complainant bolted the door of his shop from outside and went to sleep in front of the shop. On getting up, at 6 o'clock, the next morning, he found the door of the shop open, and on entering the place discovered that a locked box had been forced open, and the bag with its contents abstracted therefrom. Complainant suspected the accused, who was a countryman of his, and who was seen on different occasions near his shop. The police arrested the accused at Chowpatty, and the whole of the property was recovered. The accused admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Karim Mowlabux alias Baboo, aged twenty-five, a Zoolai Mahomedan, residing at Madanpoora, was charged by Superintendent Nollan and Inspector Hack, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with murder of a man, about four years ago, at Benares. In stating the facts of the case, Superintendent Nollan said that the accused had been arrested by the police in consequence of certain information received by them from one Ramjan Ramoodin, a Zoolai Mahomedan, residing at Madanpoora, and confirmed by the Superintendent of Police, Benares. It appeared that a few days ago Ramjan Ramoodin received a letter from a friend of his, named Kadar, who had left Bombay for Benares about six weeks ago. In the letter it was stated that the accused, who had been passing under the assumed name of Baboo in Bombay, was suspected of having killed a man at Lalpura, Thana Chitgung, Benares, about four years ago. Ramjan communicated the information to the local police, and the latter immediately sent a letter to the District Superintendent of Police at Benares, requesting information whether the accused was wanted there for the offence of murder. A reply was received from the District Superintendent of Police, Benares, confirming the information received by the local police, and adding that the accused had absconded from Benares after committing the murder in 1892. Superintendent Nolan, assisted by Inspector Hack, arrested the accused on Monday night at his house at Madanpoora. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of the informant, remanded the accused to jail until Monday next, pending the arrival of a warrant from the police authorities at Benares.

A VILLAGE BURNT.—We learn from Thana that a few days ago a fire broke out at the village of Kohil., in the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District, and all the houses in the village but one were destroyed. The number of houses burnt is stated to be eighty.—"Deccan Herald."

MR. S. R. CROCKETT, the novelist, describes how in the days of his studentship, when pence were scarce and coal dear, he got cheap fuel for his grate. He lodged over a great coal station, and used to go out in the evening and pick up the coals which the carts had dropped in the streets. "Sometimes," he says, "I grew so bold as to chuck a lump of coal at the driver, who invariably looked for the biggest lump on his load to hit back with which was what I wanted. Thus the exercise warmed me at the time, and the coal warmed me afterwards. And occasionally we got a large enough stock to sell to our companions and buy a book or two. But I wish, here and now, solemnly to state that I never, never condescended to lift a lump off a cart—at least, hardly. Well, unless it was manifestly inconveniencing the safety of the load, or overburdening the safety of the horse, you know!" With this story may be bracketed the "yarn" of the Yankee who lived close to a railway line along which coal trains passed daily. He set a monkey on a pole in the yard. Every passing driver and fireman took a shot at the monkey with a lump of coal, and each day the owner of the yard picked up a small bag full.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Rs. 1-8, of MADON ONS and Co., Bombay.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

### THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs, well-known engineers, brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4 and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract and a sum of Rs. 37,333 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the account of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes with Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

The examination of Mr. William Cole, one of the plaintiffs, was continued by Mr. Jardine. Witness said the work near Colonel Reilley's bungalow at Colaba was done in short stretches, the effect of which was to delay the work. When the monsoon of 1894 burst, witness had to fill up the trenches from 150 to 200 feet. The work was nearly finished, but after the monsoon, witness was not allowed to re-open the trenches and conclude the work, although he frequently applied for permission to do so. The extra cost to plaintiffs in Duxbury Lane by the substituted drawings was about Rs. 1,500. The Parsee Bazaar work was not in the original drawings at all. It extended over 1,000 feet, and added to the cost of the Colaba contract. Immediately after the work on the parade ground was commenced, the excavation had to be refilled owing to the Artillery Ball. There was some delay also on account of the parades. But for those stoppages, the work would have been finished before the monsoon of 1894. It was not true, as Mr. Smith said in her letter, that the work had been abandoned for months. It was work which required the use of dynamite. Only about 100 feet of excavation remained to be done in the parade ground. The alteration of the works in the Colaba district, witness said, threw back the plaintiffs not less than six months. The excavation was in solid rock, and not more than two men could work at a time. The extra cost in Beach Road, Colaba, was not less than Rs. 200, and the extra cost in Pilot Street Road not less than Rs. 600. In Middle Colaba Road, the whole of the extra cost from lighting, watching, and fencing was not less than Rs. 1,200. In the Arthur Bunder Road, the extra cost was Rs. 300. Plantiffs were entirely deprived of the work in ventilating shafts and other descriptions of work, on which they would have made profits. They were deprived of work on which they would have made certain profit. Rs. 2-8-0 per cubic feet for extra cost was Mr. Bulkley's estimate, and witness thought it erred on the side of moderation. At an interview with Mr. Smith, witness asked again for the original drawings, and Mr. Smith said they would be sent in a day or two. When witness again spoke to him at the Byculla Club, he said they would be sent in a few days. It was certainly not true that witness abandoned the work on the 13th February, 1895. Mr. Smith perhaps, thought so from the men on the Colaba works being withdrawn, because they could obtain no payment for the work done, although they had men watching and lighting. They had not stopped any work that would have been dangerous to stop; when it was safe to do so, they stopped. The plaintiffs could not have gone on with the work without payment.

At this stage, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

## BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING, 1896.

TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 11TH APRIL.

ENTRIES CLOSED 6TH APRIL.

FIRST RACE.—"The Bellasis Road Cup."—(Distance—6 furlongs.)

Mr Johnson's bl a gal President
Mr Oomar Abdool Rahman's b a h Revenge
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma
Mr Aied Tamimi's b a geld Ghanam
Aga S Shah's g a gal Snamshad
Mr Ali bin Taleb's bl a gal Soheil
Mr A M Bushiri's g a gal Chanda
Mr S A W's b a h Royalist
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Umballa

SECOND RACE.—The galloway selling race. (Distance—1 mile.)

Aga S Shah's ch a gal Russian, (Rs 1,250)
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b cb geld Random, (Rs 1,250)
Mr Musjid bin Moshin's b a gal Patna, (Rs 1,000)
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Winner, (Rs 1,000)
The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a gal Manilla, (Rs 750)
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a gal Hakim, (Rs 750)
Aga S Shah's g a gal Enterprise, (Rs 750)
Mr Faid bin Feed's g a gal Teer (Rs. 750)
Mr J B's bl cb geld Black Brunswicker, (Rs 500)
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's wh a gal Lanka (Rs. 500)

THIRD RACE.—"Wind-up Handicap." Distance—¾ mile.)

Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Busreh, (4 years, 13-1½)
Capt W C Ross' ch a p Baronet (4 years, 13-1½)
Mr B's ch a p Julmood (13-1)
Mr B's g a p Clown (13-1½)
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister
Mr Ali bin Abdoola's g a p Anaiza (13-1½)
Mr Abdoola Wahab Khusram's ch a p Premier (13-0½)
Mr F. Allen's g a p Tarpon
Mr Abdoola M Ammani's g a p Hinjas
Mr S A W's g a p Secretary
Mr Artin's b a p Rumah
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a p Velvet

FOURTH RACE.—The desert stakes. (Distance—¾ mile.)

Mr Johnson's b w geld Hero
Capt R St C Lecky's ch e m Esmeralda, (13-2)
Capt W C Ross' g cb m Sally, aged (13-3)
Mr Rustomji Ardaseer's b a gal Zoohair, 4 years (13-2½)
H H Aga Khan's bl w m Placida
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan
Mr S A W's b a d Captain (13-2½)
Mr R J Hunter's gr aus m Zoroan
Mr Ali bin Abdoola's g a p Anaiza
Mr G H Townsend's g a gal Memory

FIFTH RACE.—"The Mahomed Jamal Stakes." (Distance—7 furlongs.)

Mr Johnson's bl a gal President
Mr D E Sassoon's g a gal Gwarry
Aga S Shah's g a gal Shamshad
Mr Abdoola Aga's g a gal Commander
Mr Jaffer bin Ali's g a gal Afraj
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor

SIXTH RACE.—"The Victoria Stakes." (Distance—6 furlongs.)

Capt R St C Lecky's b e geld Wee Lal.
Mr Falconer's ch w geld Hercules
Mr J W Ward's ch w geld Monarch.

Note—In all Races animals that are entered and do not start will be charged an additional Rs. 10 if not struck out by 12 noon on 10th April 1896.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Asst Secy., W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

## CRICKET AT LANOWLEE.

### MR. STEVENS' ELEVEN VS. MR. BANKER'S ELEVEN.

A CRICKET match was played at Lanowlee, on Saturday last, between a team of the south-east section of the G. I. P. Railway, and a team of Parsee gentlemen from Bombay, which resulted in a win for the Parsees by 24 runs. Both teams lunched, were photographed, and dined together, and enjoyed a good day's sport. The match was principally got up in honour of the departure to England of Mr. C. H. Riches, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway, stationed at Lanowlee. The Parsees enjoyed the evening splendidly till late hours. During the match the Band of the G.I.P.R. Volunteers played a selection of music which was appreciated by a number of visitors and residents of the station, and altogether it was a day of enjoyment to every body. For the Europeans Mr. Riches played in very neat and elegant style, while for the Parsees Mr. Sanjana and Mr. Patel scored very heavily in the 2nd innings. For the Parsees Messrs. Machliwala and Davur and for the Europeans Mr. Stevens did good service with the leather. The following is the score:—

MR. D. F. BANKER'S ELEVEN.

| | 1st Innings. | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M H Sanjana | 15 | | 51 |
| B C Machliwala | 7 | | 20 |
| S P Pochkhanawala | 0 | | 0 |
| P H Davur (Captain) | 0 | not out | 8 |
| Seerval | 3 | did not bat | |
| C M Patel | 7 | retired hurt | 44 |
| D F Banker | 9 | did not bat | |
| J M Dastur | 7 | did not bat | |
| N R Wadia | 11 | | 0 |
| M H Davur | 0 | did not bat | |
| N Chinoy, not out | 5 | | 1 |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 8 |
| Total | 71 | Total | 132 |

MR. STEVENS' ELEVEN.

| | 1st Innings. | 2nd Innings. |
|---|---|---|
| C H Riches | 20 | 24 |
| B Conway | 10 | 1 |
| Eccles | 3 | 3 |
| Stevens (Captain) | 16 | 18 |
| Downes | 2 | 6 |
| Fenton | 16 | 0 |
| Henson | 0 | 12 |
| Hayter | 0 | 8 |
| Sutton | 0 | 5 |
| Meade | 0 | 6 |
| Lewis, not out | 0 | 0 |
| Extras | 11 | 17 |
| Total | 78 | 100 |

## THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1895. The working of the mill has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 3,86,128-2-3. An ad-interim dividend of Rs. 60 per share having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 90,000, the directors propose to appropriate the balance Rs. 2,96,128-2-3 as follows:—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings Rs. 10,000 to be written off for depreciation in value of machinery, Rs. 50,000; to be carried to fire insurance fund account, Rs. 2,000; amount set aside for replacement of engines, Rs. 43,000; to be carried to reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000 and to be paid to the shareholders a further dividend of Rs. 60 per share free of income-tax., Rs. 90,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,128-2-3 to be carried forward. The 8 ring frames and 2 pairs of mules mentioned in the last year's report have been erected, and during the past year 8 weft and 2 twist ring frames were ordered out to replace the existing old mules, which have arrived and are in course of erection. We have also fixed the sprinklers on which we shall receive the usual discount from the underwriters, and have installed the Drosophore Humidifiers, in our weaving shed, which are working satisfactorily. The mill buildings, machinery and contents are insured for Rs. 22,00,000, and cloth in godown in the market for Rs. 20,000. The directors deplore the death of their esteemed colleague and chairman, the late Mr. E. Moses, which took place in September last. Mr. Moses has worked assiduously for the interest of the company since its formation, and to his exertion a good deal of its success is due. The directors invited Mrs. S. D. Sassoon to join their board as a director and president. The members who retire by rotation are Mrs. Sassoon and Mr. S. M. Moses; they are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the articles of association of the company. The meeting will have to elect two anditors and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Gentlemen,—in proposing the adoption of the report, I will only make a few remarks. The shareholders are to be congratulated on the result of the working of the mill for the past year, the profits being larger than in any year since 1883. We have been able to maintain our dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, besides passing large amounts to the depreciation accounts of buildings and machinery and have placed one lakh of rupees to the reserve fund. You will observe that we have been gradually replacing old machinery with new ones of the latest improvements, and have adopted an artificial method of humidifying the atmosphere of the weaving shed in order to increase our production. In short, we have spared no trouble or expense to bring the mill "up to date." We miss a prominent figure from the meeting; the death of my lamented brother has occurred since we last met. He was associated with our mills since their formation and worked for their interest with a will and zeal that cannot be surpassed. I conclude, gentlemen, by wishing continued success to the mill for the ensuing year, and beg to propose that the report of the directors, the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1895, copies of which have been previously circulated to the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted.

The proposition being duly seconded it was unanimously carried. Resolutions were then passed in conformity with the recommendations made in the directors' report. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, chairman of the board of directors and agents for their able management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE JERAJBHOY PEERBHOY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE prize-distribution in connection with the Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy Girls' School was held, on Monday afternoon, at "Goolshan," the bungalow of Mr. Noormahomed Jerajbhoy, Pedder Road. It was a "purdah" gathering of ladies, and no gentleman was allowed to participate in or witness the exhibition. A large number of European and Native ladies were present on the occasion, among them being Lady Farran, Mrs. Stratchey, Mrs. Solomon Sassoon, Begam Mumtajan, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. T. W. Cuffe, Mrs. Abdulla Dhuramsey, Mrs. Allan, Miss Sherene M. Cursetji, Mrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mrs. Ulotb, Mrs. Abas Tayebji, Mrs. Mulji Barbhaya, Mrs. Pheroz Dustoor, Mrs. C. M. Sett, Mrs. D. D. Captain, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rustim Kama, Mrs. Allana, Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mrs. T. Mungaldas, Mrs. T. L. Morley, Mrs. H. Mody, the Misses Kabraji, Mrs. D. B. Dinshaw, Mrs. Dhirajram Dulpatram, Mrs. Bhedwar, Begam of Janjira, Mrs. Huson Ali, Mrs. da Gama, Mrs. G. G. Tejpal, &c.

This school is managed by the Joint Schools Committee, but Mr. Noormahomed, being anxious to give the ladies of the Mahomedan community an opportunity to be present and personally see what work had been done there, and how Mahomedan girls were educated, obtained special permission to make the exhibition a purdah gathering. Mr. Noormahomed had given several additional prizes besides those offered by the Joint Schools Committee.

The guests were received at the entrance by Mrs. Noormahomed Jerajbhoy, and the proceedings were commenced a little before five o'clock. The chair was given to Bibi Saheb Mrs. Badrudin Tayebji, in whose honour a specially composed Urdu song was sung by the little ones, as she entered the hall. Bai Gulbai Khandas, head-mistress of the school, read the report, in which it was stated that the school was founded by Mr. Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy in 1884, and since then it had been managed by several lady teachers. The youngest girls receiving education in this school were six years old, while the maximum age was fifteen years. The management regretted that, though the teachers were all ladies, yet grown-up girls did not take the benefit of this institution. Koja males had commenced to follow the footsteps of their Parsee brethren, and it was hoped Mahomedan young ladies would also read from the book of Parsee ladies in respect of education. The Joint Schools Committee having introduced some improvements, the girls could be also taught the English language. The students in this school were educated up to the Gujerati VI. Standard, and a special lady teacher taught the girls Urdu and the Koran. Several girls had gone to Kutch for the purposes of marriage, &c., otherwise the school would have shown better results. The head-mistress and her assistants taught the girls needlework and knitting. The nine classes of the school contained in all 140 girls. The head-mistress took this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Dharamsi, who took much interest in the welfare of the institution. Thanks were also expressed to Mr. and Mrs. Noormahomed Jerajbhoy for their continued assistance.

The report having been read, an interesting programme of vernacular songs and recitations was creditably gone through by the girls. Mrs. Badrudin then gave away the prizes, and spoke in Urdu a few words in praise of female education and the benefits derived from such institutions as this girls' school.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Badrudin Tayebji, Mrs. Noormahomed said that the Bibi Saheb by her presence that afternoon had proved how much she appreciated the work of that school. There was no doubt left as to the importance of imparting education to Mahomedan girls, and she hoped her sisters (ladies of her community) would lose no time in sending their daughters to school. She also thanked Miss Sherene M. Cursetji for the trouble she had taken in making the exhibition a success.

The ladies dispersed after partaking of some light refreshments.

## THE BISHOP AND THE BOOKMAKER.

WRITING from Aden, a passenger on the Caledonia says:—Bishop Thorburn, the great Methodist Episcopalian, on the Sunday evening after the vessel left Bombay, preached on sin with his usual eloquence. Chemistry, a science of which he has a large and varied knowledge, was laid under tribute to provide illustrations for his subject. For instance, in showing that sin was simply the generic term for many evils, he pointed out that charcoal and diamond were composed of the same elements differently combined. He said that if you were to place a chunk of charcoal on the deck and leave it there till the ship reached Suez it would be found to have depreciated 25 per cent., whereas a diamond similarly treated would be found as pure as bright and as valuable as when first deposited in its position. The promulgation of this theory has had the effect of raising a most interesting controversy. The saloon is divided into two great parties, namely, the Diamondites, and the Charcoalites. . . . The Charcoalites have found a redoutable champion and leader in Mr. Archer, the great authority on "books." His shrewd Yankee intellect has found an argument which in a somewhat brutal manner has knocked the Bishop's dogma galley west, and great and ribald has been the rejoicing in the camp of the Phillistines. Mr. Archer offered the Bishop to place a piece of charcoal on the deck on condition that his opponent supplied the diamond, and he would bet Rs. 3,000 that when the boat reached Suez there would be more charcoal and less diamond visible. Alas for the cause of the Elect, the Bishop shirks the ordeal.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Looseness. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·768 | Calm | 1 | 100·0 | 73·9 | 25 | ... | 1·89 | —1·93 |
| Agra | 29·761 | NW | 2 | 102·6 | 75·3 | 26 | ... | 0·22 | —1·11 |
| Cawnpore | 29·754 | N | 3 | 104·4 | 69·2 | 31 | .. | 0·42 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·752 | S | 4 | 105·4 | 70·3 | 36 | ... | 0·75 | —1·20 |
| Jhansi | 29·777 | Calm | 2 | 105·6 | 78·7 | 21 | ... | 0·64 | —0·89 |
| Jacobabad | 29·808 | Calm | 3 | 105·4 | 63·1 | 33 | ... | 0·66 | —0·51 |
| Karachi | 29·817 | WSW | 10 | 92·3 | 73·0 | 78 | ... | 0·14 | —1·38 |
| Jeypore | 29·797 | NNE | 4 | 102·1 | 76·9 | 23 | ... | 0·31 | —1·31 |
| Ajmere | 29·842 | NE | 4 | 99.9 | 71·6 | 30 | ... | 0·07 | —1·26 |
| Deesa | 29·826 | W | 7 | 105·4 | 71·0 | 50 | ... | .. | —0·54 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·831 | NW | 2 | 102·. | 74·1 | 51 | ... | .. | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·824 | WNW | 10 | 101·0 | 69·9 | 41 | ... | 0·14 | —0·26 |
| Rajkot | 29·854 | NW | 8 | 100·9 | 67·3 | 71 | ... | 0·03 | —0·51 |
| Veraval | 29·826 | NNW | 7 | 85·1 | 71·3 | 42 | ... | .. | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·838 | NW | 12 | 100·8 | 78·6 | 34 | ... | 0·04 | —0·99 |
| Indore | 29·817 | NW | 3 | 101·6 | 72·6 | 35 | ... | 0·08 | —0·96 |
| Saugor | 29·804 | W | 2 | 101·9 | 72·1 | 28 | .. | 0·44 | —2·03 |
| Jubulpore | 29·778 | N | 2 | 104·0 | 70·0 | 27 | ... | 0·10 | —2·52 |
| Hoshangabad | *28·884 | S | 3 | 104·4 | 78·6 | 27 | ... | 0·25 | —1·70 |
| Khandwa | 29·814 | S | 5 | 104·7 | 78·6 | 23 | .. | ... | —1·37 |
| Raipur | 29·774 | SSW | 7 | 101·4 | 78·1 | 22 | ... | 0·12 | —2·28 |
| Nagpur | 29·78. | NNW | ... | 106·2 | 81·1 | 53 | ... | 0·33 | —2·74 |
| Amraoti | 29·800 | NNE | 4 | 106·3 | 80·3 | 23 | ... | ... | —2·36 |
| Akola | 29·799 | NNE | 4 | 105·7 | 74·7 | 28 | ... | 0·04 | —2·85 |
| Surat | 29·829 | NW | L | 94·7 | 73·5 | 46 | ... | ... | —0·25 |
| Malegaon | 29·794 | WNW | 7 | 103·3 | 71·7 | 25 | ... | .. | —1·25 |
| Bombay | 29·82. | N | 14 | 89·4 | 78·5 | 56 | ... | 0·08 | —0·86 |
| Poona | 29·828 | SSE | 7 | 103·0 | 79·8 | 32 | ... | 2·79 | —0·93 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·798 | NNE | 6 | 100·4 | 76·4 | 27 | ... | 1·09 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·796 | NNE | 3 | 104·1 | 76·2 | 22 | ... | 0·10 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·792 | NE | 5 | 102·3 | 73·0 | 28 | ... | 0·78 | —1·48 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·784 | NNW | 7 | 90·8 | 79·9 | 69 | ... | 1·33 | +0·53 |
| Belgaum | 29·793 | NNE | 10 | 96·2 | 68·8 | 49 | .. | 1·52 | —1·40 |
| Goa | 29·813 | E | 8 | 90·1 | 81·4 | 76 | ... | 0·17 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·810 | SE | 5 | 90·8 | 79·0 | 83 | ... | 0·46 | —2·36 |
| Mangalore | 29·807 | NNW | 3 | 94·3 | 82·4 | 76 | .. | 1·79 | —1·94 |
| Calicut | 29·814 | E | 11 | 91·7 | 78·0 | 74 | .. | 4·68 | —2·63 |
| Cochin | 29·807 | NNE | M | 93·8 | 80·8 | 75 | .. | 8·25 | —4·61 |
| Bangalore | 29·849 | SSE | 8 | 93·8 | 67·8 | 76 | ... | 2·99 | —2·08 |
| Secunderabad | 29·806 | NW | 5 | 103·2 | 73·4 | 35 | ... | 1·27 | —1·81 |
| Masulipatam | 29·846 | SSE | 8 | 95·6 | 73·6 | 79 | ... | 0·83 | —7·71 |
| Bellary | 29·814 | NW | 4 | 101·2 | 76·9 | 36 | ... | 2·22 | —0·50 |
| Cuddapah | 29·801 | ESE | G | 104·2 | 79·9 | 59 | .. | 6·07 | +0·07 |
| Madras | 29·863 | SW | 7 | 92·0 | 74·0 | 77 | .. | 19·85 | —0·34 |
| Coimbatore | 29·854 | E | 2 | 100·4 | 75·8 | 83 | ... | 3·06 | —3·06 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·850 | NE | 3 | 103·6 | 75·4 | 72 | .. | 8·55 | —1·13 |
| Negapatam | 29·837 | WNW | 11 | 89·0 | 74·7 | 86 | ... | 37·84 | +6·94 |
| Colombo | 29·83 | SE | 6 | 89·0 | 76·0 | 83 | 0·34 | 26·22 | —5·88 |
| Aden | 29·760 | NE | 17 | 95·3 | 76.4 | 73 | ... | 0·59 | —2·07 |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular all over the country. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Veraval and 12 at Neemuch and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the average at Jacobabad, and the minimum very largely so at Jeypore and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Nagpur, Akola and Amraoti, and the lowest 66° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Hoshangabad, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Negapatam and Colombo. Rain in light showers has fallen at Colombo. Pressure is nearly uniform all over the country, and the weather is generally fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly over Assam and North Bengal and changed very little elsewhere. Pressure remains lowest over North Behar and highest over Tenasserim and except for a slight deficiency of pressure off the West coast and over North Bengal pressure is nearly normal. Southerly winds continue at the head of the Bay and north-westerly winds prevail over North Bombay, but the hot westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain have fallen off. Temperature has risen in most places, but the changes are generally slight and the mean Temperature remains excessive in all provinces. The highest maximum is a hundred and eight degrees at Sambalpur. Moderate rain has fallen in Assam and a light shower at Colombo.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches | 29·776 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 83·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 74·9 |
| Dew Point | | 71·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·669 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | degrees | 89·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 76·2 |
| General Directions of wind* | E, N, NW, NNW, NW. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 303 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Deering, Lt-Col, Ms, 1st Chichester Regt, on leave, from Bellary.
Muir, Surgn-Col, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.

APRIL 4.

Tillard, 2nd-Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from England.
Browne, Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Goldingham, 2nd-Lt, Ms, R E, to join, from Chatham.
Aguilar, Major, Punjab, R E, on furlough, from Meean Meer.
Smith, Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Egypt.
Mainpriss, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, R E, on duty, from Chatham.
Smyth, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, R E, on duty, from Chatham.

APRIL 6.

Nisbett, Lt-Col, Punjab, 1st Beds Regt, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Lutyens, Major, Ms, R E, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Froser, Major, Ms, 1st Nor Regt, on leave, to Secunderabad.

APRIL 4.

Quinton, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to London.
Maunsell, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to London.
Deering, Lt-Col, Ms, 1st Chichester Regt, on leave, to London.
Panlet, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to London.
Stokes, Capt, Ms, R H A, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Robson, Capt, Punjab, on leave, to England.
Aguilar, Major, Punjab, R E, on furlough, to England.
Pingra, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into store at the Fort Head-Quarters as soon as possible. A Sergt.-Instr. will attend at the Byculla Head-Quarters from Tuesday till Friday, April 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, to receive arms and accoutrements of members of No. 2 Company. After that date all arms, &c., must be sent to the Fort Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The Company squards competing for the Lord Harris's Drill Challenge Cup will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant. Dress.—Review order—khaki.

3. Lieut. R. W. L. Dunlop, having returned from leave of absence yesterday, resumed command of D Company on that day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Competitions for the "Scout Challenge Cup" and for the "Troop Challenge Cup" will take place at Bandora on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent startar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Golden Cross, 1,944 tons, Captain W H Thomas, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Sumatra, 3,976 tons, Captain L H Crawford, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain H W Watt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain C Ransin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, one cabin, and 76 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain H Wing, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta (13th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Hochhiemer, 1,819 tons, Captain W Reising, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (5th April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Rajputana, 1,311 tons, Captain A. Shepherd, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Rev and Miss Challis as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain J M Cooper, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta (11th March) via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE s s Raventhaler 1,818 tons, Captain G A Gamberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (22 February) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE s s Ikbal, 3,503 tons, Captain A Delargy, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Newport, (13 March), brought a cargo of 6,008 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain F G Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (4th April) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss I Edwards, Mrs Plowden, 4 children and European nurse, Mr J Dollaporta, Mrs Dossabhoy, Mr G F Tickell, Messrs A and C Cordeiro, and 369 deck passengers.

THE s s Algeria, 2,931 tons, Captain J Craig, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Hunter, three children and nurse, Col. Nisbett, Captain Mrs Plowden, Hendly, Mr and Mrs Barrow and infant, Miss Houghton, Miss Grover, Captain and Mrs Honner, Mr Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr Abdool Ali Khan, Mr W Rutherford, Mrs Rutherford, and Mr Coochick Shah.

## ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Nadir (s) | Crebbin | Calcutta, March 13. |
| | Alecto (s) | Wing | Karachi, April 4. |
| 7 | King Arthur (s) | Hansen | Busreh, March 25. |
| | Hochheimer (s) | Reising | Karachi, April 5. |
| | Raventhaler (s) | Gramberg | Hamburg, Feb 22. |
| | Natal (s) | Verron | Marseilles. |

## DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Maria Teresa (s) | Ghermann | Trieste, &c. |
| | Dumra (s) | Russell | Karachi, &c. |
| | R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings | Barwick | Karachi. |
| | Maroa (s) | Adams | Antwerp. |
| | Nevasa (r) | Watt | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Sumatra (s) | Crawford | Calcutta. |
| | Algeria (s) | Craig | Marseilles. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rajpootana, Shepherd, for Calcutta, &c.
" Golden Cross, Thomas, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for Venice, &c.
" City of Khios, for Liverpool.
" Hochheimer, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Alecto, for Hull, &c.
" Sultan, for Jedda, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Canara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Obra, for Calcutta, &c.

## ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From | Date. | To |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ARRIVALS. | | | | DEPARTURES. |
| February 24 | Cossack H M's | Fisher | Zeilla | 27 | Perim |
| March 12 | Ælous | Brackenbury | Barry | 29 | Saigon |
| 20 | V Monomack R M War. | Rojestvinsky | Colombo | 22 | Suez |
| 22 | Glenelg | Gibb | Cardiff | 30 | Java |
| 21 | Nias (Dutch M of War. | Van Staal | Rotterdam | 23 | Batavia |
| 22 | Bundesrath | Doheer | Hamburg | 22 | Zanzibar |
| | Admiral | West | Zanzibar | 23 | Hamburg |
| | Glengyle | McGillway | New York | | Japan |
| 23 | Oriental | Moule | London | | Bombay |
| | Meyun | Morris | Somali coast. | | |
| | Tuna | Ogidinssen | Somali coast. | 25 | Somali coast |
| | Japitar | Morgan | Newport | 24 | Bombay |
| 24 | Woodcock | Craig | Hodeida | 25 | Mussowa |
| | Castleventry | Horsfield | Akyab | 24 | Port Said F O |
| | Gede | Sickemier | Batavia | | Rotterdam |
| 25 | Sheik Berkhud | Grant | Somali coast. | 26 | Mussowa |
| | Minto R I M. | Baugh | Zeilla | | Zaila |
| | Egitto | Bacigalupo | Mussowa | 25 | Mussowa |
| | Goorkha | Morris | London | | Calcutta |
| | Clan Macpherson | McAllister | Calcutta | | London |
| | Sydney | Garbe | Marseilles | 26 | China |
| | Caledonia | Andrews | Bombay | | Marseilles |
| 26 | Gera | Von Schuckmann | Sydney | | Bremen |
| | Oceanien | Schmitz | Bombay | | Marseilles |
| | Dunera | Smith | Calcutta | | London |
| | Beltisloe | Chamberlain | Bassein | | Port Said F O |
| 27 | Yaroslavl | Kitaioff | Odessa | 27 | Vladivostok |
| | D' Jumnah | Troome | Madagascar | | Marseilles |
| 28 | Van Speyk (Duch M of War) | Engelchreht | Batavia | 30 | Suez &c |
| | Sultan | Collins | Jeddah | 28 | Bombay |
| | Minto R I M | Baugh | Zeilla | | |
| 29 | Urania | Smith | Moulmein | 29 | Port Said F O |
| | Salak | Von Sprung Lee | Batavia | | Rotterdam |
| | Pondo | Tangye | Moulmein | | Port Said F O |

Aden, March 29.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—100 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 41 tons linseed, oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 615 cwts machai, S M Allarakhia; 30 bales wool, J Bunichand; 225 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

Britannia s—180 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 6 bales wool, R Pritamdas; 603 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—12,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 42,021 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,100 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—485 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts wheat, 1,003 cwts rapeseed, 5,621 cwts linseed, 10,000 cwts castorseed, and 4,803 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Alecto s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Alecto s—3 bales woollen carpets, and 2 bales fulcarus, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Loctav s—501 cwts mustard seed, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 6,000 cwts linseed and 1,001 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Golden Cross s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Hochheimer s—1,999 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 16,008 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—4,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—1,200 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 375 cwts coir yarn, Runchorelas Khetsey and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 980 bales cotton and 2 bales carpets, Glade and Co; 825 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 112 casks goat skins, Martin Cohen and Co; 11 cases bristles, Steiner Hegerle and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Strathblay s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathairly s—1,125 bales cotton, and 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, and 501 cwts mustardseed, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ataka s—7,998 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed, and 2,178 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Ataka s—10,408 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Letimbro s—100 bales cotton, S K Sassoon; 40 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 288 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 cwts fennelseed, Mathooradas Jeevandas; 6 bales piece goods, and 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mirzapore s—200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—40 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mirzapore s—400 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St John s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 350 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

MANILLA CIGARS—A Fresh Consignment is to be SOLD OFF. Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4 per box of 100 each less 25 per cent. Cigars not approved can be returned.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! FIANOS!!! Highly Sweet-toned, in excellent condition, offered at Lowest Rates. PIANO DEPOT, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Inspection Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

EXCELLENT BOUQUETS of various sizes, Beautiful Flower Baskets of various descriptions made to order by H. A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

S. S. BRITANNIA.—Sailing 16th April, for Marseilles and Liverpool. WANTED an experienced STEWARDESS. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and Co.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Irish Terrier BITCH. Apply Steamship ATAKA, Prince's Dock

HOT WEATHER DRINK—KIRKER and Co's Belfast Lemon Squash prepared ready for mixing with Soda-water. To be had from all Chemists, Hotels Restaurants, etc.—Agents, JOHN M. HEYN and Co, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

LANOWLI, a furnished BUNGALOW, in the Bazar. TO LET. Apply to BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT and TRADING COMPANY, Ld., 91, Medows Street.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Ladies or Gentlemen, conveniently situated in a central and healthy part of the Fort. Ventilation and sanitary arrangements pronounced by Medical men to be excellent. A lift now in course of erection. A few cool and airy rooms available, good table and cleanliness guaranteed. Apply Mrs. Russell, top floor of No. 32, Hornby Road, above Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I should certainly come and stay here again, in preference to any other Hotel in Mahableshwar."—M. B. P., Capt., 10th Regt., Bo. L. I.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 1? per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock of JOHN ROBERTS and Company consisting of Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Tapestry, Furniture, etc., at 103, Medows Street, opposite Oriental Bank Buildings.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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AMATEUR THEATRICAL.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT at the Cathedral High School for Boys by well-known AMATEURS, THIS EVENING. Performance at 9-15 P.M.

A CARD.

J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate | 4 | 0 |
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| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Balquhidder" | per doz. | 23 | 8 |
| Old Meldrum | " | 24 | 8 |
| Loch Katrine | " | 27 | 8 |
| Real Old Highland imported by us from the same distillery for the past 40 years | " | 34 | 8 |
| AND | | | |
| Johnston's "Scottish Club" | " | 24 | 0 |

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

THE only commercial telegram to hand this morning through Reuter is from New York under yesterday's date, and quotes ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton unchanged at 7⅞ cents; and July Futures a point higher, at 7·69 cents.

We give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, from which, however, some of the figures are missing in the absence of telegrams owing to the holidays.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 78,000 | 117,000 | 55,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 100,000 | 40,000 | 27,000 |
| " " Continent | 61,000 | 85,000 | 68,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,877,000 | 7,398,000 | 5,482,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 1,896,000 | 2,915,000 | 2,528,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 1,919,000 | 2,782,000 | 1,948,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 549,000 | 846,000 | 707,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | ...... | 4,407,610 | 4,050,260 |
| " " Surats | ..... | 154,990 | 310,940 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,121,000 | 1,731,150 | 1,767,530 |
| " London | .... | 7,500 | 9,000 |
| American Afloat | 150,000 | 144,000 | 75,000 |
| East Indian " | 19,000 | 3,000 | 20,000 |
| Total | ...... | 1,885,650 | 1,871,530 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 4 13-32d. | 3 3-8d. | 4 3-16d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 9-16d. | 2 7-8d. | 3½d. |
| Difference | 27-32d. | ½d. | 11-16d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Inc. | Rs. | 2,10,052 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " | 8,84,316 |
| Other " | " | " | 19,90,087 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " | 14,91,519 |
| Other Authorized " | Dec. | " | 5,587 |
| Loans | " | " | 17,17,628 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | " | " | 5,36,531 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | " | ,143,742 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 25,82,782 |

The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued a day later than usual owing to the holidays, discloses a diminution in the Cash Balance of some 9 lakhs more than was shown in previous Return, say of 25¾ lakhs, at 107½ lakhs. Although Money continued to be scarce in that portion of last week which was not taken up by holidays, the demand for accommodation in the general holiday-slackness of business was not active, and the present figures show a net decrease of 2¼ lakhs in trade requirements as against an increase of 17¾ lakhs in those of the week preceding, brought about by a considerable falling off in Loans and a material diminution in Bills Discounted, partly counterbalanced by withdrawals from Private Deposits; the reduction of the Cash Balance having been mainly due to an increase of nearly 15 lakhs in Government Securities, and a net decrease of 6¾ lakhs in Public Deposits.

COTTON.—A small to moderate business has been reported in this market here to-day, the feeling having remained steady and prices all unchanged. Exporters have bought 850 Bengal, at Rs. 153-176¼, and 100 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 199; the Mills having taken 1,000 bales made up of 250; Bengal, at Rs. 149-65; 200 each of Miraj, at Rs. 202; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 202-5; 150 Bhusawal, at Rs. 175¼; and 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 200; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 174 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have remained steady in tone with a moderate export business passing; the only change in quotations being a decline of one anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 4-11-0 to Rs. 4-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 18,375 | bales. |
| Wheat | 28,620 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 41,674 | " |
| Rapeseed | 14,362 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 7,322 | " |
| Poppyseed | 5,685 | " |
| Groundnuts | 3,081 | " |
| Castorseed | 12,962 | " |
| Rice | 6,365 | " |

FREIGHTS re-opened dull after the holidays, with very little demand for tonnage, and no improvement in rates. During the holidays business was done for April shipment to Genoa at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per ton; for April shipment to Amsterdam, at 9s.; for May shipment to Marseilles, at 8s.; and Antwerp, at 9s.; for May shipment to Havre and Dunkirk, at 9s. 3d.; and to Hamburg, at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening this morning, the feeling was quiet at 1s. 2 9-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining steady at the latter rate throughout the day, with a moderate amount of business reported thereat, but for Bank Paper there has been no enquiry at our quotation, and, later on, 1-32d. higher was quoted.

The enquiry, however, has been limited, the market closing steady as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 2 5-16 | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | 1s. 2 5-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | 1s. 2 11-32d. | " |
| Credits | do. | 1s. 2 13-32d. | " |
| Francs | do. | 1·51¾ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Since this market re-opened, the feeling has been steady, and prices have ruled at 107⅞ for Cash, and 107 11-16 for the next settling day, at which also they left off this evening.

SHARES.—There has been some activity on the re-opening of this market, and prices especially of of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, have advanced in a number of cases as per our revised quotations.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd April, compared with the Statement of 8th March, 1896 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Mar. 28. Rs. | April 2. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 52,00,000 | 52,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 49,70,039 | 51,80,091 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 63,97,812 | 55,13,496 |
| Other Deposits | 3,15,61,269 | 2,95,74,182 |
| Post Bills | 4,216 | 4,216 |
| Credits, undrawn | 19,67,701 | 13,43,098 |
| Rs. | 6,01,04,037 | 5,68,15,083 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 49,38,055 | 64,29,574 |
| Other authorised Securities | 42,09,708 | 42,04,121 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 77,11,499 | 76,30,097 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,04,68,338 | 87,50,710 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,86,78,630 | 1,81,42,099 |
| Dead Stock | 4,03,433 | 4,03,433 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 20,501 | 20,216 |
| Bullion | ... | ...... |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,55,388 | 4,99,130 |
| Cash | 1,33,18,485 | 1,07,35,703 |
| Rs. | 6,01,04,037 | 5,68,15,083 |

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,44,000 | 2,60,000 | 4,000 | 4,08,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 86 | 155 | 3 | 244 |
| For previous 12 weeks of half-year. | 16,59,940 | 33,89,868 | 58,603 | 51,08,411 |
| Total for 13 weeks | 18,03,940 | 36,49,868 | 62,603 | 55,16,411 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,74,505 | 3,21,659 | 4,999 | 5,01,163 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 104 | 192 | 3 | 299 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 18,52,387 | 48,26,904 | 68,659 | 67,47,950 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Decrease for the week | Rs. | 93,163 |
| Ditto to date | " | 12,31,539 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACMULLEN—March 25, at Rangoon, Burma, the wife of Capt G M MacMullen, of a daughter.
BAILLIE—April 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of D C Baillie, C S, of a son.

DEATH.

LANKESTER—March 26, at Dadupur, Umballa District, W R Lankester, Esq. CE, Punjab Irrigation, Punjab, of typhoid fever, aged about 22 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

THE British Empire has a population of 344,816,110 souls. If the protectorates and spheres of influence be included—covering 2,120,989 square miles in Africa and 120,989 in Asia—the population of the Empire is 380,938,110. These figures run the statistics of China very close; and they are the result of actual counting and not more or less accurate estimates, which, as happened in Bengal not so many years ago, may be several millions wide of arithmetic truth. The magnitude of the Empire as measured in square miles is even more striking. The United Kingdom, which may be likened to the acorn from which this great oak that overshadows and shelters so much of the world has grown, has a modest area of 121,481 square miles. India covers one million five hundred and thirty-four thousand square miles, the Dominion of Canada three millions and a-half; Australia over three millions, without counting the quarter-of-a-million in the other Australasian lands, such as Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the Fijis. The British Colonies have spacious estates totalling 7,173,064 square miles of this small and diminishing planet. We may regret, like Alexander, that there are no more empires to conquer, no more lands to annex. But it must be admitted that we have secured the lion's share of what was to be won by superior energy, courage, statesmanship, and good fortune. We are the envy of less fortunate nations, which do not sufficiently lay to heart the divine commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods." They have the bad taste to scold and even to revile us because we did not bury our talents in a napkin, but put them out at good interest. We have suddenly found ourselves the object of hate where we looked for sympathy; of menace where we counted on co-operation and support. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable for a Rothschild to complain that he cannot venture to sing in the robber's face, like the careless wayfarer whose pockets are as empty as his stomach. The cares of Empire are not wholly a figure of speech. They entail a vast expenditure on a colossal fleet, which was not only to be built, but manned and maintained at the highest pitch of efficiency; year in year out it must be renewed, improved, strengthened, to keep ahead of the rivalry of the military Powers, which might, if they were wise, not to say considerate, rest content with armies numbered in millions, with which we have no desire to compete. In vain we tell these restless and unreasonable neighbours that while building fleets sufficiently powerful to seal up their ports if they should have the temerity to provoke us beyond measure, we are actuated by the most friendly sentiments. They pretend not to believe that our sole aim is to rule the seas for the common benefit, and enforce the laws of peace on every shore.

Since the rest of the world is so perverse, that it has become a real pleasure to be able to boast of our splendid isolation, it has become the duty of those whom Providence has placed in authority over us to take thought for the improvement of the army as well as of the navy. A good deal has been done recently towards that end both at Home and in India. There has not as yet been such a ringing of the alarm bells at the War Office as at the Admiralty, so that we must not be disappointed when we find increments of hundreds of thousands in the military budget, which compare but indifferently with the millions poured out with such enthusiasm into the lap of Neptune. But a beginning has been made, and if we live long enough we shall see our Military Budget rise eventually to a level of those Continental Empires which might easily be stowed away in Queensland or Rhodesia. Everything comes to those who know how to wait. The French who rejected universal military service after Sadowa, welcomed it with open arms after Sedan. So the British public who have always congratulated themselves on being exempt from the military burdens which our Continental neighbours have to bear, may one of these days be willing to make as many sacrifices for the army as they have so readily made for the fleet. But that is still in the womb of the future It is sufficient for our present purpose to bestow a rapid glance on the changes wrought in this country and in the United Kingdom, and note their general tendency. The first to claim attention is the fact that on the 1st of the present month the Presidential Army System in India ceased to exist, the powers of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of Madras and Bombay being tranferred to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Henceforth there will be but one Army in India. Sir Henry Brackenbury claims for the new system economy, smoother working, and greater efficiency. The three Presidency armies which built up the Empire, have been replaced by four army-corps constituting the army of India. It is useless to awake regrets over the fine armies that now recede into history which they knew so well how to make. Everyone must sincerely hope that the new system will yield all the advantages that have been so freely promised. The experiment of placing under one Commander-in-Chief the forces of a Continent like India, is being made for the first time in the annals of the world. Napoleon came near to accomplishing something of the kind when the troops of nearly all the nations of Europe marched under his orders to Moscow. But the result did not come up to his expectations; he found too late that it is a mistake to put all the eggs in one basket. The basket of the Commander-in-Chief in India is now very full indeed. Sir Henry Brackenbury asked the Viceroy's Council to remember when considering what reductions can be made in the Army Headquarters, that the Commander-in-Chief has had thrown upon himself and his staff the supreme command of the armies in Madras and Bombay, as well as of the armies of Bengal and the Punjab.

We have already referred to the measures taken to improve and complete the transport arrangements for rapid mobilisation in time of war. In another direction there has been very considerable improvement. The Government has largely increased the manufacture of stores in this country which were formerly imported from England. The result has been an economy of twenty lakhs, with the additional advantage of being able to supply military requirements without the dangerous delay inseparable from the system of indenting for everything on the India Office. The cost per thousand of imported Martini-Henri cartridges is Rs. 71; they are manufactured in India for Rs. 49. The Lee-Metford cordite cartridges from England cost Rs. 108 per thousand; in India Rs. 83. Twelve-pounder shrapnel shells, which cost in England Rs. 837 per hundred, when made in India come to Rs. 710. There is an equal saving in every other article manufactured by the Ordnance Department in India. It is not easy to see why guns should not also be made in this country. Surely, the Government of India can do what the Amir of Afghanistan has been doing for years past. India in military matters must become more self-contained. The desirability for further development in this direction has been emphasized by Sir George Clarke, who read a paper recently on the subject of Imperial defence before the Colonial Institute. In a subsequent interview, he laid stress on the necessity of increasing the strength of the reserves of the Home Army, which is under present conditions nominally 80,000 men, and can never exceed or indeed reach that number, as the additional men drafted from the army into the reserve yearly, only fill the places of those who drop out at the other end. He proposes that the period of service should be reduced to three years with the colours, so as to rapidly increase the reserve. Continental armies find two years with the colours sufficient for training purposes. To supply the needs of India and the Colonies it would then be necessary, in Sir George Clarke's opinion, to have a professional army of long service men, recruited largely from the three years' army. This is what the French contemplate in organising a Colonial army. The serious attention of the Government of India might be profitably given to the examination of the question whether it would not be advisable to shorten the time of service with the colours for a certain proportion of the Native Army, so as to largely increase the reserve available for active service in war. Long service men in the European branch of the Indian Army would eliminate the weakly element which now diminishes its value and adds heavily to its cost. Sir George referred to another point equally germane to the subject. He strongly urges the necessity of all the great dependencies of the Crown being independent of the Mother Country as regards munitions of war. At present all the Colonies and India in large measure look to England for supplies. If a war were to break out the War Office would be bombarded with telegrams from all parts of the world for ammunition and rifles, guns, shells, and a hundred other things. Disastrous blunders and delays would be inevitable, and add to the general confusion. The conclusion is that every unit of the Empire should in these matters be self-contained and self-dependent. Sir George, while desirous that each Imperial unit or group should manufacture its own cordite, rifles and shells, doubts their ability to manufacture guns. There need be no hesitation on that point with respect to India. The Ordnance Department can do what Sir Salter Pyne has done in Kabul without any difficulty.

SPECIAL legislation is gradually suppressing the practice of infanticide in Northern India, but the time has not yet arrived when Government may relax its rigour. The Infanticide Act at the beginning of last year, now reported upon, was in force in over six hundred villages, scattered over twenty-one districts, with a total population of close upon a lakh of people. In these villages the proportion of boys to girls is 7,380 to 4,902. The figures which are accepted by the authorities are 120 boys to 100 girls, and so long as this proportion is maintained the special provisions of the Act are not enforced. During the year, therefore, it was found possible to exempt forty-two villages, including all those in the Aligurh district. At the close of the year the Act remained in force in twenty districts with a total population of 86,692. The population under the age of six amounted to 7,244 boys and 5,183 girls. In the course of the year 2,148 boys and 2,014 girls were born, while deaths included 497 boys and 488 girls under the age of one year, and 435 boys and 465 girls over the age of one, but under the age of six. After allowing for arrivals, removals, and transfers, the juvenile population under six years of age stood at 7,244 boys and 5,183 girls. The proportion of boys to 100 girls amongst this population was 139, still in excess of the ratio of 120, and was accepted as indicating suspicion of the continuance of infanticide, though disclosing a distinct improvement upon the figures for 1893-94 (145) and 1892-93 (144). The percentage of deaths of children between the ages of one and six, as compared with the average population of the same age and sex, was 6·14 for boys and 10·02 for girls. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, taking into consideration these facts, together with the record that only two cases were regarded as suspicious, regrets to have to believe that while active forms of girl-murder have been suppressed, the practice of infanticide survives in the more insidious shape of neglect of female offspring. How to prevent this is one of the most serious problems the local Government has to solve. In the Saharanpur district, it seems, prompt and effective action in the direction of saving life is taken by placing sick or ill-nourished children under special treatment. But in other districts no attempt of the kind has been made. Wherefore his Honour wishes the police clearly to understand that the present phase of infanticide demands their active personal supervision, and that without special sanction they may remove children from their lawful guardians when they neglect to make proper provision for their maintenance. Mr. Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who has charge of the operations for the suppression of infanticide, proposed to have *post-mortem* examinations held occasionally as a check. But the authorities reply that *post-mortems* were never intended to be utilized as a deterrent, but rather to facilitate inquiry and detection when reasonable grounds exist for suspecting the commission of an offence. Mr. Thompson, the Inspector-General of Police, remarks that he is not altogether satisfied as regards the sufficiency of the supervision on the part of District Superintendents in several districts, especially in those in which no punishments were inflicted or *post-mortem* examinations held, though, as regards the latter, too much zeal is not desirable. In some other districts, however, he thinks more interest in the working of the Act might have been shown, in order to ensure the suppressive rules not remaining a dead letter. There is ground for presuming that the working of the Act has been looked upon as a mere matter of routine. In many places the practice of infanticide is only suspected, but in others it is a certainty. The Inspector-General lays it down that the operation of the repressive rules in these villages should not be allowed to become a mere matter of routine. The villages should receive the constant and careful attention of the district authorities, and pressure should be brought to bear upon them in order that the crime may cease there, as it has ceased elsewhere.

THE Berlin Government has determined to institute an investigation into the conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, late Imperial Commissioner in German East Africa. We heard much of Dr. Peters a few years ago, when our Zanzibar correspondent made frequent complaints of his high-handed conduct, and the general unfairness of his dealings with the natives. His influence, our correspondent did not hesitate to say, was not only injuring trade with the interior, but rendering more dangerous tribes, which might, by the exercise of a little tact, have been civilized and made useful. Dr. Peters, however, continued on his own lines, and now we find the German Colonial Department has formally before it specific charges against him of gross inhumanity. Bishop Tucker is one of Dr. Peters' principal accusers. He alleges that on a recent occasion Peters caused to be executed a negress, his former mistress. His only ground was an allegation that the woman had relations with a negro-servant of the Imperial Commissioner. When Bishop Tucker remonstrated, Peters wrote to him, and endeavoured to excuse his action by representing that he had married the girl according to Mahomedan rites, and that he was therefore justified in causing her to be put to death for adultery. Count Arnim, in the Reichstag, the other day, referred to the matter, and in so doing quoted a letter wherein Peters said the woman was never punished at all, but that her paramour was sentenced to death by court-martial for burglary. He is also accused of keeping a negress in irons for a period of six months, and afterwards executing her. Herr Lenzmann, one of Peters' accusers, denounces him as either a madman or a monster. Herr Richter declares that the Berlin Colonial Society will be glad to get rid of him, as he is unworthy the name of German, whilst in his Emin Relief Expedition he "was nothing but a brigand chief like Dr. Jameson." Herr Richter would go further than this in his dislike for men like Peters and their ways. He asks that in future German Colonial policy should be contracted within narrower limits, for it had been a failure in every respect and had diminished the esteem in which Germany is held abroad. So great is the indignation which the mention of the charges against Peters has raised. The charges, which are merely indicated here, are to be carefully enquired into, and, no doubt, though many members of the Reichstag call for criminal proceedings, the late Commissioner will receive a fair hearing. Dr. Peters has many friends in Germany on account of his strong anti-British sentiments, whilst the agitation he has been carrying on in favour of a big navy is said to have found favour in high places. The events of his early career will be familiar to many of our readers. Dr. Peters, they will remember, was one of the three young Germans—the other two being Count Joachim Pfeil and Dr. Juhlke—who, in 1884, went out to Zanzibar as deck passengers and disguised as workmen. They made their way into the country at the back of Bagamoyo, returning some time afterwards with a number of treaties executed by Native Chiefs, or purporting to have been so executed; which treaties constitute the earliest title deeds of the German possessions in East Africa. His success in securing official recognition of "accomplished facts" in this particular instance, is said to have inspired Dr. Peters subsequently to make his well-known attempt to outflank the Imperial British East Africa Company, and to obtain possession of Uganda—an attempt that was frustrated by the conclusion of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890. It is unnecessary to refer to the unauthorised expedition which he led to the relief of Emin Pasha after that victim of rescuers said good-bye to Stanley, and marched into the interior. We are glad to find that the Berlin Colonial Society, of which Dr. Peters was recently elected president, is anxious for the investigation. It is felt that the proceedings will have a material effect on more than one important African problem.

IN "The Building News," to hand by the last mail, there is an excellent double-paged view of the new Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrative Offices, with plan and description. The description we give on another page. The buildings are now in course of erection under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., who also prepared the designs. The buildings when completed next year, with the central tower 160 feet high, crowned by a dome, will form an imposing terminal to the Marine Lines, and give Bombay an additional monument of British enterprise.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for a representative of the Chamber to be proposed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, was that Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Company, was elected.

WRITING to a Calcutta contemporary, a correspondent says :—Anticipating that sooner or later, indigenous cotton and silk cloth will be more freely patronised in our Eastern districts than has been the case since they found so much favour in the late fifties, we would suggest an alteration in the form of the looms that will remove the objection formerly preferred against their use, which was (and still is) the undue narrowness of the widths. This defect necessitated an unsightly multiplication of seams, and also entailed very considerable waste (technically called cabbagings). The jarron suits were, we believe, the outcome of our planters adopting Munipuri cloth, and though at first the patterns were decidedly *outre*, the weavers soon conformed to the tastes of their patrons, and quiet colours with sober designs were the rule, until the more flimsy but cheaper Manchester goods came into fashion. This narrow breadth is also observable in the Cawnpore Mills' out-turn, and the management would be well advised did they meet public wishes in this respect. Enquiries for khakis and tweeds are made from such Europeans as get up samples, but the *kumpti chaura* prevents trade. All millowners should take note of this matter, as there is a growing demand among the prosperous community in the Assam Province for up-country cold weather clothing, for which the Munnipur cloth is unsuitable.

A BANGALORE correspondent writes: "It is sad to see the continued and ill-advised opposition here to the progress of sanitary reform now being carried on. The course pursued is certainly not likely to raise the critics in the estimation of the public, who are well aware of the efforts which the Government and the Municipality are making to mend matters. The task of reconstructing the sanitation of a town which has been utterly neglected for years is a difficult one, and it appears both unwise and ungenerous on the part of the critics referred to to pour forth ill-considered and often foolish criticisms at a time when the public should be doing its utmost to help the authorities.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## INDIAN TROOPS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, April 7.

The *Times*, in discussing the employment of Indian troops at Suakin, says it would be a natural incident of the long-existing connection between India and Africa.

It proceeds then to consider the positions of Indians in Africa, and declares that the matter must form part of a general settlement. Great Britain when she remembers the services of her Indian soldiers in Africa will not permit them to be deprived of the status of British subjects.

## THE MATABELE RISING.

The Hon. Maurice Gifford has been seriously wounded in North Buluwayo.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The House of Representatives, by a large majority, have approved the report of the mixed Committee in favour of the Senate's Resolution, urging the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FIRM.

April 7.

It is not expected that President Cleveland will act on the Senate's Resolution in regard to Cuba, which has revived the resentment of Spain.

## ROMAN CATHOLICS IN MALABAR.

ROME, April 6.

His Holiness the Pope has approved the Decree of the Sacred Propaganda creating a separate hierarchy for the Syrian Catholics of Malabar.

## THE YUSUF-UD-DIN CASE.

## TRIAL AT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, April 7.

This case against Yusuf-ud-din was called on for hearing before Captain C. G. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, on Monday.

Mr. E. P. Henderson, Government Advocate, Punjab, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick for the efence. The following witnesses for the prosecution were examined: Mr. J. Roberts, Registrar of the Foreign Office with the Government of India; Mr. W. Schorn, Record Keeper; Mr. Langtry, Deputy Inspector of Police, Simla; Abdulla, late a khitmatgar of the Central Hotel, Simla; Mr. Philips, Inspector of Police, Simla; and Narain Das, Deputy Inspector of Police.

Mr. Inverarity, at the commencement of the proceedings, requested a note to be made on the records to the effect that the accused appeared under protest against his being subject to the jurisdiction of the court, owing to the argument which he intends to lay about the invalidity of the warrant in the form of an appeal to the Privy Council. A note of the objection was accordingly made. The court also recorded a note to the effect that the procedure to be followed in the case by the direction of the court and with the agreement of the parties, as regards the opening of the case, and addresses by counsel were to be that in vogue in Sessions cases in accordance with section 286, and the following sections of the Criminal Procedure Code with the view of shortening the case. The counsel for the defence then admitted that the accused arrived at Simla on the 7th, and left on the 16th June, 1895, at 6 a.m.

Mr. J. Roberts stated that on 12th June last, Mr. Schorn, the Record Keeper of his office, presented him with a note and held a conversation with witness about the contents of the document or note in question, and that again, on the following day, the 13th, Mr. Schorn reported to him that the man concerned, a Babu mentioned in his report, of the 12th had been arrested by the police and had represented himself to be the agent of the man who wanted information concerning the affairs of Hyderabad.

This witness then put in certain exhibits containing the rules of the Foreign Office as to the Official Secretary, and Mr. Schorn's note of the 12th June, 1895, referred to, and stated that no official in the Foreign Office was permitted to disclose any fact which came to his knowledge in his official capacity. If Mr. Schorn merely did his duty he was not in a position to get possession of current confidential documents, though such documents would, of course, come into his possession later on, but if he went out of his way, he could, as librarian, and also as one in charge of the Secretary's room, have access to, and get possession of, such current documents which might possibly be left about before and after office hours. No official in his office was allowed to accept any gratification for giving such acquired official information.

Counsel for the defence requested a note be made that he objected to questions relative to the conversation witness had with Mr. Schorn on the 12th June about the contents of the note in question, and as to Mr. Schorn's report to him of the 13th, and that they had been admitted by the Court under section 136 of the Evidence Act.

In cross-examination witness said he had been previously examined in the case of Gopal Chunder before the District Magistrate of Simla, and then made no mention of any such conversation with Mr. Schorn on the 13th June. A copy of his deposition before that officer of 25th June was then put in and also his deposition on being re-called. Witness stated that no one else was present when the conversation was held with Mr. Schorn, nor any when the latter made his report to him on the 12th. There was only one Record Keeper, Mr. Schorn, in, the Foreign Office at Simla, and strictly confidential papers would not go into his (Schorn's) custody at all. Other papers of a confidential nature would go to him after they had ceased to be current. In the Foreign Office all the work was considered confidential as regards communication to outsiders. Superintendents of Branches had the custody of strictly confidential files of correspondence, both when such are current or when filed. Mr. Schorn as care-taker of the Secretary's room sees that it is kept clean and supplied with stationery. He thought the Secretary would keep his letters locked up, but Mr. Schorn could possibly under the circumstances already stated see confidential papers. He could not say if Mr. Schorn mentioned the name of the Babu as Gopal Chander either on the 12th or 13th June.

In re-examination he stated that when examined before Captain Beadon he was asked no questions whatever about his conversation of the 13th with Mr. Schorn. He was then asked to make a statement, but only specific questions had been put to him, which he answered. If Mr. Schorn were dishonestly inclined he could doubtless be able to obtain confidential information but he had no doubt of Schorn's honesty. The Secretary, he said, does not send papers into the office but to him, witness, and he distributed them to the various departments. The papers were sent to witness open as a rule, and papers sent back to the Foreign Secretary locked up in the boxes. Papers sent to witness would be sent by the hand of one of the Secretary's jamadars.

Mr. Schorn, Record Keeper of the Foreign Office, said he had held that post for over 12 years. The Babu called on him; witness asked him his business, and the Babu said he wanted him to do him a favour. Witness then offered him a seat in the verandah. That was on the 16th June. The Babu asked for some information about the rajahs, but did not specify any particular rajah. Witness replied that he could give him no information. The Babu then said there was no fear, and that no one would know anything at all about it.—(*Proceeding.*)

## DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN CACHAR.

## RUIN AND LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A telegram has been received in Calcutta stating that a cyclonic storm passed over the Scottpore Tea Company's Garden at Pallorbund, in Cachar, on Sunday. At 1-15 a.m., the storm was of unparalleled severity. All the factory houses were destroyed, including four iron-roofed houses, the manager's bungalow, and a thatched withering house. The coolies' lines were levelled to the ground, and three coolies were killed under the ruins of their houses. Many were injured. Portions of the tea house roof were found five hundred yards away. Hailstones, accompanying the storm, were of great size. Trees and tea bushes were stripped of their bark and leaves.

The loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

Later.

The cyclonic storm in Cachar, on Sunday, appears to have done considerable damage to a number of tea gardens, in addition to the Pallorbund, Tarrapore, Arcuttipore, and Cossipore gardens. Those in the immediate neighbourhood of Pallorbund have all suffered badly, though not to the same extent as Pallorbund. There was a very similar storm to the one at Pallorbund in Cachar in 1886, but the actual damage to tea was not so serious as in the present case. Frequent hailstorms have lately been experienced in Cachar, and it is feared that both the season's outturn and the quality of the manufacture will be seriously affected.

## A BENGAL APPOINTMENT.

Captain Lister, A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, leaves India, to-day, in the s.s. Manora, and will be succeeded by Lieutenant G. C. Ross, 3rd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Rifles.

## THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

SIMLA, April 7.

Mr. Chalmers arrived in Simla, this morning, under the usual salute. He takes over charge immediately.

## THE INDIAN MERCHANTS SHIPPING BILL.

## A DEADLOCK.

The Secretary of State in a despatch, to-day, to the Government of India, says that neither the Board of Trade nor the India Office is desirous of interfering with the consolidation work in connection with the Indian Merchants Shipping Bill, nor to unduly interfere with purely Indian Legislation, but that the Board of Trade find it quite impossible to give concurrence to the Bill in its present form.

## THE KURRAM GARRISON.

The Kurram Garrison has been strengthened by the addition of sixty sabres and twelve maxim guns.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, April 6.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, April 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left this evening.

COLOMBO, April 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna, arrived here this afternoon, of the 4th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes' steamer Ocianien arrived at Marseilles, at 7 p. m., on the 4th instant.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

April 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Cable Perim Massona interrupted. During interruption Man-of-War will leave Perim about every other day.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h ours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Teheran | 7 | 2 | 47 p.m. | ... | 14 |
| Suez | 7 | 2 | 40 p.m. | ... | 11 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 7th April, 1896.

| — | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 45 | .. | 1 |
| " Karachi | ... | 5 | .. | 1 |
| " Madras | .. | 43 | .. | 3 |

## BALLOON ASCENT AT PEGU.

## ACCIDENT TO MR. VAN TASSEL.

In the course of his eventful career in aerial exploits Professor Van Tassel experienced one of the many risks to which his hazardous enterprise exposes him when he made his balloon ascent at Pegu on Thursday evening from Mr. Dias' Gardens. When the balloon was inflated at the advertised time a strong gale of wind was blowing, and Mr. Porter, the Deputy Commissioner, and several Europeans strongly advised the intrepid aeronaut not to venture to go up. The attendance within the enclosures was sparse, but this disappointment in no way daunted Professor Van Tassel to abandon the ascent and thus cause public opinion to entertain any doubts about his professional and genuine merits. When he took his seat in the ring below the balloon and shouted "let go" it rose a few feet from the ground and shot along sideways for about four hundred yards. It was an anxious time for the aeronant and he had a rather unplesant passage in proximity to the vegetation. To the satisfaction of the on-lookers the air-vessel at length took its flight skywards, but when an altitude of about 500 feet was reached there was a lull in the wind and the balloon remained stationary. It was then noticed that a black volume of smoke was issuing from the mouth of the great aerial ship and as further ascent seemed impossible and the aeronaut ran the risk of being suffocated, there was no alternative left but to entrust his life to the parachute. The drop through space was immediately made and the spell-bound crowd below thought the Professorwould be killed outright as the parachute refused to open till within a 100ft. off terra firma. The spectators gave vent to their feelings of gladness when they saw the undaunted aeronaut was practically safe. But the descent of the parachute in the limited space was too rapid and resulted in Professor Van Tassel receiving a severe shock to his system as he dropped on the ground. It was then ascertained he had sprained one of his ankles and had to be removed to hospital. "Rangoon Times" (March 28).

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—April 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 82·0 |

TUESDAY.—April 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 87·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 89·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 88·8 |

"Smoking is, of course, on the increase, and all classes spend far more on tobacco than they once did," said a well-known tobacconist, "but I do not think that the public can realise what some men actually spend in smoking. Fifty pounds a year as a tobacco and cigar bill is absolutely a trifle amongst young men of wealth about town, and I have customers who spend their three or four hundred a year regularly in cigars and cigarettes. And these mind you, are not of the class of folk who keep magnificent cigars in bonds, laid down, as it were in stock, like rare wines. But the retail smokers, as I may call them, not only buy largely of cigars at four and five shillings each, but they smoke cigarettes tipped with coral, amber, and even a sort of torquoise, which cost as much or more a-piece."

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 20.

A GRAND NATIONAL CELEBRITY.

To the average racing man, with anything at all of a soul above "the odds," there are few races on the turf that stir the blood more on a bleak day than the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, the event par excellence for testing the merits of our thoroughbreds and our horsemen alike. It is no child's play to cover this four and a half miles of country at break-neck pace, with a ditch here, "sticks" there, and a bath a little further on. But it must have a rare fascination for the bold fearless rider, and one can readily understand what music the sound of the hoofs thundering along must be to the Stevenses, the Thomases, the Richardsons, the Wilsons, and the rest of the hard riding school. It is of Mr. "Thomas" I would speak here. As far back as 1871 this gentleman. whose real name, as every racing man knows, is Mr. Thomas Pickernell. went right to the top of the tree at a bound, as it were, by getting home first on The Lamb in the Grand National, a triumph he repeated four years later on Pathfinder. Since those glorious days the Fates have been somewhat unkind to the Mr. "Thomas," or, if you will, Tom Pickernell. Retiring from the fray some years since, he was not fortunate in his speculations, and directly it became known that he needed aid the present day sportsmen assisted a few of his old friends in seeing him safely through his temporary difficulties. In his day, he was most intimately known in racing circles, and it speaks volumes for his reputation as a sportsman and a gentleman, that the response came so readily. Born at Whitely in 1834, Mr. Pickernell received his earlier education at Cheltenham College, that splendid training ground for the British Army. On leaving Cheltenham he was appointed to a commission in the Royal Engineers, one of his first duties being to journey to the Antipodes in charge of a company of convicts. Always of the saddle, he quickly won renown as a gentleman rider, and in the course of his career rode winners in nearly every part of the world. His finished horsemanship at Aintree has been the theme of conversation many a time and oft in the North Countree, for at his best he had no superior and very few equals. Although approaching the "allotted span," he is still hale and hearty, and struts briskly about in his "horsey" costume as buoyantly as ever he did. Here is a quer little dream incident that may be of interest to those fond of psychological research. It relates to the Grand National of 1871:—"Private.—Army and Navy Club, Thursday night, December 15th, 1870.—My dear Tommy.—Let me know for ceriain if you can ride for me for Liverpool on The Lamb. I dreamt twice last night I saw the race run. The first dream he was last, and finished among the carriages. The second dream—I should think an hour afterwards—I saw the Liverpool run. He won by four lengths, and you rode him, and I stood above the winning post at the turn. I saw the cerise and blue sleeves, and you, as plain as I write this. Now let me know as soon as you can, and say nothing to anyone.—Yours sincerely, Poulett." It has been said that Mr. "Thomas" is a little proud of this letter, and well he may be. Lord Poulett's dream, of course, came true, and very nearly to the letter. Merely a coincidence, I suppose.

A SINGULAR WAGER.

Those who have read anything of the private home life of Blondin, the hero of Niagara, will remember how singularly happy he has been depicted amongst his cattle and sheep, his pigs and poultry, on his model farm. If ever a man has earned the sweet repose of which poets sing it is surely the old tightrope artiste. Upon three different occasions and at three different places have I seen the veteran go through his thrilling performance, but on the last occasion I mentally resolved that I would never test my nerves so severely again. For some years now he has given up the show business, but as long ago as 1879 he was risking his neck for the edification of the Viennese. At that time the late Edmund Yates was responsible for the following:—Never have I seen a more painful performance than that which is now to be witnessed in the old exhibition building in Vienna, where Blondin daily risks his life on a rope stretched across the vast dome at a giddy height. Blondin has expressly requested that no net be placed under the rope to break the fall should an accident occur. He says that he has found by experience that the public do not care half so much for his performance when the possibility of a terrible accident is not present to lend a zest to the show. He receives a large sum of money for every exhibition; and the more daring his feats the higher are his wages. He now traverses the rope without the balancing bar, walking backwards blindfolded. Blondin is followed everywhere by a Mr. Thompson, who has made a bet of £10,000 that the hero of Niagara will fall from the rope and be killed ere he attains the age of 60. Five years more, and the cruel wager will be decided one way of the other, for Blondin is already 55. This was a queer statement for "Atlas" to make unless he had good grounds for it, and I suppose it must be presumed that Blondin is now enjoying his share of the wager. It was the walking backwards blindfolded that satisfied me. A glorious summer's day was drawing to a close, and the artiste had gone through his usual feats with the red glow of the sunset warming everything around with its fire. Then came the backwards business. Slowly, slowly he came along until nearing the centre, when he made a slip and came down upon one knee on the rope. It was one of his "tricks," this, but I can hear the gasp that went up from the crow as I picture the scene in my mind's eye.

CROSS-COUNTRY CLUBS.

Compared with some of the methods adopted ten or twelve years ago by the leading barrier clubs, great improvements have to be noted in connection with this pastime, and the championships of to-day are undeniably a better test of the strength of the different localities than was the case when cracks were imported from all quarters to assist in gaining premier honours. Lancashire to-day occupies pride of place in the cross-country world, for in addition to placing the first and second men in the National contest, a Manchester club carried off the title honours. But for the secession of Crossland and Harrison—two of the finest distance runners of the day—the Salford Harriers would have turned out an almost invincible team. That the sport will ultimately benefit by the formation of the Manchester Harriers club there need be little doubt, but it is to be hoped that the rivalry between the two clubs will always be a healthy one, for if we had any repetition of the tactics adopted some twelve years ago by the Moseley Harriers, and copied, although perhaps to a lesser extent, by the Birchfield Harriers, public sympathy with paper-chasing would be alienated. In those daps men were hunted up from all quarters of the country, Moseley securing G. H. Bannister, J. B. Foreman, J. E. Hickman, and other well-known men to run in the name of the club; whilst their local rivals succeeded in hooking Dunning, Tom Crellin, Elkins, Savage, Brown (Preston) and others at different times. Thus it became a game of diamond cut diamond, and although the racing was always very keen, there was much bitterness of feeling manifested when the races were being fought out. Perhaps the severest season these old rivals had were those of 1882 and 1883. In the former of these years our cross-country clubs were in a most flourishing condition, and fresh organisations sprang up in every direction. For the Midland Championship in 1882 twelve teams competed, providing 140 runners. Walter G. George was just then astonishing everyone by his brilliant performances, and the race, to use a sporting phrase, looked a gift for his club, the Moseley. But running almost in a compact body from the start to the finish of the race, the rival club, Birchfield Harriers, more than accounted for the brilliant performance of George by gaining the third, seventh, eighth, eleventh, thirteenth, and seventeenth positions. making a total of 59 points, Moseley's total being 60. This, of course was a great disappointment to George, who had won by fully 300 yards, and silent resolves were made to wipe out the defeat at the National Championship at Roehampton, which they did handsomely, George again showing the way home. Then came another grand tussle the following year, when sixteen teams competed, and no fewer than 192 runners started. How well I remember that race, and the frantic efforts that had to be made to get away with a report for the evening papers from the telegraph office. This was the "poaching" period, as it was then termed, when Foreman and Hickman and one or two other "foreigners" were introduced. But Birchfield were not asleep, for they had bagged Thornton, Savage, Dunning, Crellin, etc. It was again a tremendous struggle for three parts of the distance, when the Birchfield team made their effort and began to swarm up to W. G. George, one or two of their best men actually holding him. For a time it was a ding-dong struggle, but at last a couple of the Birchfielders, T. Lawrence and T. Thornton, shook off George and bounded on to the racecourse at Sutton Coldfield from the country full of running. Then came a finish—to be ever remembered.

COLLAPSE OF A CHAMPION.

With nearly a couple of miles to run after comind into sight of those on the stand, it was obeerveg with codsternation by the followers of the Birchfield Club that Thornton had gone out of the course for quite 200 yards, leaving Lawrence, who discovered the error earlier, with the lead. But no danger threatened, and so Thornton contented himself with jogging along behind his clubmate. A couple of hundred yards from the winning post Lawrence pulled himself together for a sprint, and came dashing past the grand stand with all the grace and elasticity of a deer, a winner by 50 yards. Of all the finishes in cross-country contests I have seen, nothing has ever equalled the effort of Lawrence, who was generally credited with being the most graceful runner on the path. Thus, with Thornton second, Birchfield had a couple of men home, followed up by Carter and Hickman, of Mosely, third and fourth. But what of the fifth? This was the redoubtable George as pitiable a spectacle as one could imagine. At his heels were a couple of rivals, Savage and Law; he had fairly exhausted Nature in the effort to shake them off, and tottered past the judges with a face of deathly pallor, his chest and neck being covered with foam, and his legs almost incapable of supporting his body. It was uncertain at one point as to whether he would manage to reach the finishing point, but he did this, and then fell into the arms of the attendants. If this was gameness, then let W. G. George, the old champion, have the credit of it. But what of the clubs? Birchfield came next with sixth and seventh, and had four of their six men in. The Moseley Lawrence, W.J., ran eighth, making four each; G. A. Dunning, that superb little runner from the Clapton Beagles, put on the ninth position for the Birchfield, and another Londoner, Foreman, the tenth for their rivals. Five each, and one side leading by five points. The excitement was intense as Potham ran in twelfth and completed Moseley's six, making their aggregate points 42. So desperate was the case that the runners hung round the judges waiting for the Birchfield Harriers' sixth man. He came dashing up at last in the person of Tom Crellin, the good-humoured steeplechase champion from the North. A hurried calculation was quickly made, when it was found that Birchfield had again secured the premier position by one point only—41 to 42! I am bound to confess that increasing age and scantiness of breath has taken some of the youthful ardour away, but I would travel a few miles any day to witness a race like this. That same year I again journeyed to Roehampton to see the fight for the National Championship, which, singularly enough was easily won by the Moseley club, with little Dunning first man home. I believe I am correct in saying that this particular race is one of a very few upon which W. G. George looks back with any tinge of regret. A good deal of money changed hands at Roehampton, but "all went merry as a marriage bell" when the teams dined at Anderton's Hotel in the evening.

THE CROYDON RACE.

Perhaps one of the most unsatisfactory races ever held in connection with the Cross-Country Union was that at Croydon in 1886. Both W. Snook and J. E. Hickman had changed their colours, for the first-named had joined the Birchfield, and Hickman had returned to his old love, the Godiva Harriers. Betting was rampant down there, and a lot of money was put on Snook to win, and it was pretty freely asserted afterwards that the officials knew more of this than they cared to acknowledge. Anyhow, Hickman won with ease, and so suspicious was Snook's running deemed that after a long inquiry he was eventually suspended. It has always rankled in the Shropshire runner's breast, and to this day I believe he has not forgiven the men who were instrumental in his downfall. It says something for Hickman's consistency that he should again carry off the championship the following year. If possible I should like to have chatted awhile of Parry's performances, but this must be deferred for another opportunity.

## HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

A splendid programme is advertised for this evening, at the Tivoli, by Mr. Hudson's clever surprise party. Every item is completely new, and as there are only four nights left of their very successful season, no opportunity should be lost of seeing and hearing these clever and versatile artistes in their respective lines. Amongst the numerous items in to-night's programme, Miss May Habgood will play Pauer's "Cascade," and the "Danse Nègre" by Ascher, which is one of her most successful solos, and which will be played by a special request. Mr. Thomas Hudson will appear with his banjo, and with which he will, no doubt, create great laughter, and will also produce a sketch of married life, with a meek wife on one side, and a meek husband on the other. Mr. Harry Shine, besids his clever songs, will play one of his best characters, an "Irish Judge," which will close the performance, and, no doubt, send the audience home in a high good humour.

## GOA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, April 5.

The revolters having learnt that his Royal Highness is at the head of the Government have sent a memorial in Marathi through Major Martins de Carvalho requesting the following concessions and proposing to give up their arms:—That all Narcornins, Bodques, Burentes, and Borcaris should be deprived of their posts under Government. That the lease of lands brought under cultivation by them should be given to them, and not to the Narcornins and others. The public functionaries who protect Narcornins and others should be removed. That all innocent persons who are in prison should be set at liberty, and public functionaries who have been dismissed should be reinstated except the Administrator of Sanquelim; that a general amnesty should be given, and imposts on houses and stamp duty should be abolished, and so forth. Major Martins de Carvalho has promised the revolters a reply.

The Abkari impost throughout Portuguese India for the year 1895 produced receipts to the amount of Rs. 7,12,239. This is satisfactory considering the disturbed state of the country for the last four months of the previous year.

## AMATEUR THEATRICAL.

A very successful entertainment, at the Cathedral High School for Boys, was given, last evening, by some well-known amateurs. This will be repeated this evening, and the programme includes, with a farce and a comedietta, Slaughter's amusing operetta, "His only Coat."

It is not very often in any Government, and still less often in the Government of a Native State, that the individual consents to suffer in pocket in the interests of the State exchequer. Something of the kind, however, says the Lahore paper, has actually happened in Cashmere. The notable improvement in the finances of the State, to which attention has been recently called, was to a considerable extent due to a self-denying ordinance which certain members of the State Council agreed to accept. In October 1894 there were three Members of Council, each drawing Rs. 1,500 a month. The third member, Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, was abolished in December, 1894, and the abolition of his appointment, with the consequent reductions in office establishment, saved the State Rs. 30,000 a year. Still more remarkable, a month or two later the Council unanimously decided to reduce the pay of the two other members, R. B. Pandit Suraj Kaul and R. B. Pandit Bhag Ram, from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,200 a month, purely as an example in economy.

## WALKING UP AND DOWN THE WORLD.

M. Henri Gilbert, a Frenchman, who is making a tour on foot, not round the world in eighty days, like Jules Verne's traveller, but up and down the habitable globe, so as to visit as many countries as can be crowded into a five years' promenade, has recently arrived in Bombay. His route led him from Paris through central and southern France to Spain, and from Spain to Algiers and Tunis. Proceeding from Gabes to Alexandria by a Florio Rubattino boat, he traversed the land of the Pharoahs to Ismailia, always on foot, and then turning north again entered Syria, and wended his way like a pilgrim of old to Acre, Jerusalem, Damascus, and across the desert to Bagdad. On part of this route the Turkish authorities refused to take the responsibility of allowing him to proceed alone, and he joined a party, of whom two were Turkish officers, travelling by boat or raft down the Tigris to Bagdad. Thence he proceeded by river and a British India steamer to Bushire. Having looked in on the Shah's dominions, he came to Bombay by steamer. This evening, the indefatigable traveller will give a lecture or "Conference," at the Cercle Litteraire, on the countries and peoples he has seen in the course of his adventurous journey. It is his intention to proceed by sea to Karachi, so that he may visit Upper India. Then he will go south by steamer, probably to Mahe, the small French Settlement on the southern coast, whence he will cross the Peninsula on foot to Madras, afterwards visiting Pondicherry and Calcutta.

Then quitting India, he will find his way to Saigon, and thence probably to Borneo, *en route* to Australia. He will land at Perth, walk along the whole southern coast line of the Australian Continent to Sydney, and northward to Melbourne and Brisbane. Returning to Saigon, he will thence visit China and Japan; treading north, he will see Korea and Siberia, before crossing to San Francisco, which will be the point of departure for the perambulation of the western littoral of South America. Turning his face northwards he will visit Buenos Ayres, and so on, ever on foot, till he is at New York. There being no railway thence to Toulon, he must take the steamer to England, walk to London, and so get well within reach of Paris, to which capital he will return to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition in 1,900.

Surely an unparalleled walk, worthy of the Wandering Jew himself! M. Gilbert is a Breton, hard as nails, one of that type of wiry Frenchmen, who with knapsacks on their backs visited every capital in Continental Europe in the beginning of the century. This traveller takes notes as he goes along, and though not a journalist, or desirous of being considered such, corresponds with one or two French papers. His object is to see as many distant countries and strange people, and their manners and customs, as a leisurely five years' promenade up and down the world can bring into view.

## DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GATACRE.

Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by Mrs. Gatacre, left, yesterday morning, for Karachi, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, *en route* to Quetta, to take charge of the District, *vice* Major-General Galbraith. General Gatacre, in company of Mrs. Gatacre, and Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, Commanding the Poona District, drove to the Royal Yacht Club, where they took their *chota hazri*, and at 10-30 a.m. walked up to the Apollo Bunder passengers' pavilion, where they were met by Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., Colonel W. A. Wetherall, Commanding 22nd Bombay Infantry, Colonel A. B. Mein, Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry, Major Hickson, R.E., Bombay Defences, Lieutenant H. H. Nurse, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Major J. C. Swann, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain L.H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy. General and Mrs. Gatacre were decorated with floral wreaths, and presented with bouquets by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, which compliment they acknowledged with courtesy; and after shaking hands with those present, they stepped into the Government steam-launch Wren and proceeded to the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, Major Swann, and Captain Vidal accompanying them to the steamer. A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the General's departure.

## TENNIS AT THE NATIVE GYMKHANAS.

For the local Native Gymkhanas, writes a correspondent, the summer term is comparatively dull. The cricket matches in the season keep up the interest and provide some recreation to the sport-loving public. But a great deal of sensation was created at times this year. The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana had a double tournament on Mr. Maudlick's offer of a silver cup of Rs. 71. The tournament was played out a month ago, and resulted in a well-deserved win for Messrs. G. B. Modak and S. H. Shevde. A great deal of interest was shown all through. It is, therefore, expected that such meetings will be held from time to time, and draw more people to the exercise of outdoor games, as they are sure to do. A single handicap tournament begins to-day, for which a cup has been given by Mr. Govardhandas, the president of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. By the much expected good management, this tournament promises to be very interesting.

The Hindus showed remarkable activity in arranging some matches with the local Parsee Gymkhana. The first match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana court between Messrs. Kharas and Dawar, of the Parsee Gymkhana, and Messrs. G. B. Modak and S. H. Shevde, for the Hindus. The former won by two sets to one (6 to 4, 3 to 6, and 6 to 3). Then Mr. Modak played a single with Mr. Ayerton, of the Parsees, and beat him, on the Parsee Gymkhana court, by two sets to love (6 to 0 and 6 to 2). The return single was played on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana court between Mr. Modak and Mr. Dawar, and the latter was beaten by two sets to love (6 to 4 and 6 to 2). Again a match was played on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana court between Mr. Modak and Mr. Kharas, and resulted in a splendid success for Mr. Modak by two sets to one (3 to 6, 6 to 4, and 6 to 2). The double return was to commence yesterday afternoon, on the Parsee Gymkhana court.

## STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I learn that a beautiful garden is to be formed at Baboola Tank Road at an expense of 2 lakhs of rupees to be paid out of the Municipal treasury; and I humbly believe that the same money can be more profitably utilized if the Municipal Corporation were to acquire certain plots of land and make sundry repairs in different parts along the Girgaum (Tram) Road. As we leave the Money School, the first thing we notice are the Dhobie Talao lanes, known as Hamalwadi, and Dhobie Talao 3rd lane. These lanes deserve attention and are notorious for filthiness; there are no lamps, and the lanes are never repaired. As we proceed along Girgaum Road we come to Chundunwady lane. This lane needs looking after. Near by is a lane known as Colbhat Cross Lane or Vanka Moholla, and by the acquisition of a small old house at the end of the lane, the lane can be made to open on to the public road, Girgaum tram line. The next that meets our view is a private lane by the side of the mortar mill and Sunkersett property. This lane at a very small outlay can be made to open on to the Queen's Road. Proceeding on we come to Burows lane, Mangalwady lane, and Nightsoil Depot lane,—all these three lanes can be made to open on the Queen's Road. This will greatly improve the health of the city, as well as enhance the value of house property and bring a good revenue to the Municipal treasury in the way of assessment.

PEDESTRIAN.

A boy, aged eight, declines to attend the Chiswick Board School on the grounds that one of the female teachers wears knickerbockers. He is supported by his mother in this refusal.

Has Mr. Chamberlain renounced his favourite flower? To the amazement of the House, when he entered it on his return from Windsor his buttonhole was minus its usual adornment. Instead of the sprawling priceless orchidaceous bloom the Colonial Secretary wore a bunch of simple modest violets, such as may be purchased anywhere by the ordinary person for one penny.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST FINANCES.

The following note compares the actual receipts of the Bombay Port Trust in 1895-96 with estimates:—

The statement attached shows that the receipts for the official year ending 31st March 1896 under the four main heads of account (Bunders and Land, Wet Docks, Dry Dock, and Port Department) amounted to Rs. 45,55,968, or Rs. 33,988 in excess of the budget estimate, which was Rs. 45,21,980.

This is the largest revenue realised since the constitution of the Trust in 1873 and is Rs. 50,956 in excess of the next largest, which was in 1891-92, the year in which the receipts were swollen by the large trade in wheat.

Under Bunders and Land the actuals in 1894-95 were Rs. 18,30,510; the estimate for 1895-96 was Rs. 18,42,750; and the actuals are Rs. 18,42,759.

Under Wet Docks the actuals in 1894-95 were Rs. 23,24,983; the estimate for 1895-96 was Rs. 23,71,800; and the actuals are Rs. 23,85,535.

Under Dry Dock the actuall in 1894-95 were Rs. 1,01,074; the estimate for 1895-96 was Rs. 99,000; and the actuals are Rs. 1,11,445.

Under Port Department the actuals in 1894-95 were Rs. 1,65,858; the estimate for 1895-96 was Rs. 1,57,980; and the actuals are Rs. 1,69,011.

The estimates, which were framed in the first instance with great care and were closely scrutinised and revised by the Budget Committee, have thus proved singularly accurate, a result which is all the more satisfactory considering the very large number of items which have to be taken into account and the liability there always is to fluctuations in trade affecting the returns.

The improvement in receipts at the Docks is to a large extent due to the receipts from the coasting trade, which, including transhipments, were about Rs. 95,000 larger than in the previous year.

The heads not included are—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Interest and Miscellaneous, estimated at | 1,45,000 |
| Port Department Fines, " | 320 |
| Pilotage Account, " | 1,60,000 |
| Depreciation Account, " | 72,400 |
| | Rs. 3,77,720 |

The actuals under these heads are not yet known. Those items which affect the working result, so far as they can be ascertained, show an improvement on the estimate of about Rs. 15,000.

The expenditure of the year is also not yet known, but it is not anticipated that the estimates will in the aggregate be materially exceeded, and, if this proves so, the net result of the year's operations will show a surplus of between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 90,000 on a total revenue of Rs. 49,48,688 as against Rs. 35,605 estimated for on a total revenue of Rs. 48,99,70o.

Summary of Bunders, Land, Dock and Port Revenues collected and paid into Bank.

| | Budget Estimates for year 1895-96. | Current financial year 1895-96. Month of March 1896. | Twelve months from 1st April 1896. | Last financial year, 1894-95. Month of March 1895. | Twelve months from 1st April 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bunders and Land. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder ... | 187400 | 33531 | 192290 | 22297 | 186420 |
| Town Bunder to Mody Bay ...... | 178050 | 21558 | 188558 | 19090 | 172812 |
| Elphinstone Estate. | 887750 | 92508 | 877985 | 85943 | 882730 |
| Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation ... | 283280 | 30734 | 283288 | 25788 | 280074 |
| Esmael Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder ...... | 29520 | 3406 | 32051 | 3560 | 29598 |
| Warehouses ...... | 221000 | 19570 | 210650 | 17158 | 211982 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue ...... | 55750 | 3319 | 57907 | 7106 | 60732 |
| Total ... | 1842750 | 204626 | 1842759 | 180942 | 1830510 |
| Wet Docks...... | 2371800 | 283894 | 7385535 | 221662 | 2324983 |
| Merewether Dry Dock ...... | 99000 | 19137 | 111445 | 14385 | 101074 |
| Port Dues, &c ...... | 157980 | 18468 | 169011 | 18252 | 165858 |
| Total ... | 4471530 | 526425 | 4508750 | 435221 | 4422425 |
| Add other items .. | 50450 | 4567 | 47218 | 723 | 48796 |
| Total ... | 4521980 | 521918 | 4555968 | 435944 | 4471221 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Budget Estimate... | For year 1894-95. | Rs. 44,58,550 |
| Actuals...... | | " 44,71,221 |

## THE NEW B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

This building, which was commenced in April, 1894, is situated at the south end of the Marine Lines and Queen's Roads, Bombay, and will form an imposing terminal at the junction of these roads. The design is in architectural keeping with the surrounding public buildings—a condition laid down by the Government of Bombay. The site of the new building being in close proximity to the sea, much difficulty was experienced with the foundations; but this was finally overcome, and rock was found at depths varying from 16ft. to 24ft. The building will be faced with coarsed blue basalt stone, and the domes, mouldings, capitals, columns, cornices, and carved enrichments will be in white Porebunder stone. The length of the west façade will be 300ft. and the height of the central tower will be 160ft. from the ground-level. The latter will form a good landmark from the sea, and will be seen from all parts of the Esplanade. The tower will be square from the base up to 100ft. in height, when it will take the form of an octagon up to the springing of dome, which will be circular. The central gable will be crowned by a group of figurative sculptures representing "Engineering." Two carved heads in full relief of Colonels French and Kennedy (the pioneers of the Railway Company) will be placed in the circular panels between the arches of the central carriage porch. The building will consist of three floors for office purposes, but in the centre there will be an extra floor for records. On the ground-floor accommodation will be provided for the traffic, police, medical, and cashiers' departments, with lavatories for European and native employes attached. Latrines will also be provided, detached from the main building, but connected by an open corridor. On the first floor accommodation will be provided for the agent's and engineering departments, and also a spacious board-room in the centre of the building. The second floor will be occupied by the accounts and audit departments, and the Government examiner of accounts. There will also be a library and officers' tiffin-room on this floor. Both the first and second floors will have lavatories and latrines provided, as on the ground-floor. The ground both front and back will be laid out as a garden, and will be divided from the public roads by ornamental railings and gates. The cost of the building including drainage and water-supply, will be seven lakhs of rupees. The architect is Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I., B.A. &c., who has also designed and carried out many of the largest modern architectural works in India. Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderav, M.S.A., is the resident engineer in charge of the work under Mr. Stevens.—"Building News."

## SMOKING ETIQUETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I be allowed to know through the medium of your paper, whether the smoking public are permitted by rules of etiquette to smoke in the office rooms, and thus provoke the feelings of the non-smokers, who are working with them. This is the prevailing custom in some of the offices situated in Fort, to which I often resort for business, and much good would be derived if it were immediately put a stop to. Cannot the office superiors issue orders to prohibit smoking in the office rooms and provide them with a separate room for the purpose?—Yours, &c.,

April 7. M. P. N.

The Czarina's coronation robe will cost something like £4,000.

An anecdote of Nelson, which has been embalmed in English literature, and undergoes constant quotation, has received partial correction at the hands of Professor Laughton, the most recent biographher of the great sea captain. He writes: "The famous story of Nelson's clapping his telescope to his blind eye, and so refusing to see Sir Hyde Parker's signal for discontinuing action bears a different complexion when it is known that Parker had sent his captain to Nelson with a message that his signal was merely permissive, relieving Nelson of the responsibility if he thought it best to retreat, while leaving him free to continue the action if he chose. Nelson's 'little pantomime' was only a joke, understood by some of the bystanders, though not by all, and the chief credit of the transaction rests with Parker."

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hailstorms in the Sylhet district last week did considerable damage to crops. Generally speaking throughout Assam there is a sufficiency of fodder and water, but at Goalpara and the Garo Hills there is a scarcity, and rain is badly wanted.

His Excellency Sir George White reviewed the troops in garrison at Lucknow on Saturday last, and was entertained the same evening by General and Mrs. Corrie Bird. Sir George was timed to reach Simla on Tuesday.

The Superintendent of Police at Karnal, in the Punjab, the other day raided an encampment on the banks of the Ghaggar river, and succeeded in arresting 83 men who had been suspected of dacoity in Patiala territory.

Surgeon-Major Thomson and Mr. E. H. Hankin are at present at Allahabad looking after the contaminated water-supply there. The tanks and filter beds have all been disinfected with quick lime.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Lucknow lately visited Lansdowne, the occasion being remarkable as the first on which this hill station has been visited by a Bishop. From Najibabad the Bishop rode up to Lansdowne, the pace on a Yarkbandi pony being, it is said, equal to that of the typical subaltern, so that his lordship arrived fully two hours before he was expected, and surprised the station.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 28th March, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 88,030, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,17,681, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 9,500, making altogether Rs. 2,15,211, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 256-3-3. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 249,201-11-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 296-10-8.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 7th March, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 85,263, and for goods, etc., Rs. 81,760, making altogether Rs. 1,67,023, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,68,680, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 162.

If not abating, writes the Calcutta correspondent, the cholera is not increasing in Calcutta, a fact on which we may congratulate ourselves and compliment the health officers. "Confined for several weeks to Free School Street and the adjacent localities, the epidemic spread over the rest of the southern half of the city, before it spread to the northern and less healthy half; and for the past three weeks no part seems to have been clear of it, although, as I have said, the total number of cases is not now increasing. Moreover, as far as I know, the fell disease has kept away from the schools, the barracks, and the jails. The saddest deaths reported have been those of the warrant officer and the prison warden in the Fort, the former of whom was within a few days of sailing for England with his family, after thirty years' service. One does not know how much importance to attach to a surmise that the microbes were swallowed in ginger beer or gingerade which the two men drank in the New Market only a few hours before they were seized, and twenty-four hours before they died. At other times one is told of a whole day, or even two or three days, elapsing between the infection and the appearance of the disease. The men of the Shropshire Regiment are undergoing Dr. Haffkine's operation, at the rate of 200 a day."

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Thursday, the commissioners unanimously passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of Mr. Kimber's services, who had been their Engineer for the last twenty years, and regretting his retirement. Before the meeting separated Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman, announced that Rs. 2,300 had been raised for the Lee Memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Harry Lee, late Chairman of the Corporation. A portrait of Mr. Lee had been painted and hung in the Town Hall, and six challenge cups had been purchased to be presented annually for competition at the athletic sports for Indian students, a matter which Mr. Lee had very much at heart.

It appears that most of the sympathy extended to parents whose sons have been deported from South Africa in consequence of Dr. Jameson's raid has been thrown away. One of the raiders states that a condition of their employment in the Bechuana police force was a free passage to and from England every two years. Nearly all the men now in London had earned that indulgence, and will presently return in the service of the Government.

Colonel Sir R. E. R. Martin, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed Commandant-General of all the Police Forces in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, and will also hold the position of Deputy Commissioner under her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, was to start on April 4 to assume his duties.

The announcement that the Chief Justiceship of Bengal has been offered to Mr. Bompas, Q.C., will bring congratulations to that gentleman from his many friends, says the *Globe*. Mr. Bompas has earned the gratitude of the Government by his services as one of the leading members of the Nonconformist Liberal Unionist Association. He is, besides, well fitted for the post, being an excellent lawyer, and having had a varied and useful career at the Bar.

At the last meeting of the executive council of the Imperial Institute, forty-eight candidates, including nine ladies, were elected to Fellowship, making a total of 159 elections since the beginning of the year.

Lieutenant Peck, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has lost his life by a bicycle accident while on a visit to Jersey. He was riding with some friends on an unprotected road, and when he jumped off his machine because of the wheel catching in a rut, he lost his balance and fell, a distance of forty feet, upon the rocks.

The inquest on the bodies of the two victims of the accident to the Leeds express at Little Bytham last week was concluded on March 17, when the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" and found the accident was due to a subsidence of the line, which had been recently relaid.

At Rome the other day, a young man of rank shot himself, in front of a picture of a lady who was wearied with his attentions. The interesting nature of the catastrophe did not prevent a thief taking an advantage of the confusion to steal the dead man's pocket-book. Kleptomaniacs may be more sensitively constituted, but your ordinary rogue is not much moved by catastrophes.

For more than eight years past the Poor-law Guardians of Gloucester have, by a majority, refused to enforce compulsory vaccination, and at the present time very nearly all the children under eight years old are unvaccinated. It is now reported that the regular hospital, and also a new one hastily run up near the city, are filled to overflowing. Trade is severely checked, and a cordon is being drawn round the city. The disease has, as usual in unvaccinated communities, assumed a very virulent and fatal form.

Mr. Edison professes (according to Dalziel) to have discovered a chemical substance which enables the Rontgen shadows to be seen directly by the naked eye, with the result that the physician may soon be able to study his patient alive as he now does at an autopsy.

Ten years ago Lord Camoys borrowed of his father-in-law, the late Mr. Robert Russell Carew, £10,000, for which he was to pay interest at five per cent. to Mr. Carew during his lifetime, and after his death to Lady Camoys. When Mr. Carew died there was four years' interest due, and the executors brought an action against Lord Camoys to recover the £2,000. This was tried, on March 17, by Mr. Justice Day, who gave his decision in favour of the plaintiffs.

The Colonel of the Scots Greys, of which regiment the Czar is Colonel-in-Chief, will be invited to be present at his Majesty's coronation.

The Prince of Wales has taken to cycling, or, to put it more definitely, to tricycling, as he has preferred the comfort of a machine on three wheels to one entailing the preliminary effort of practising equilibrium. The tricycle has, however, its occasional disadvantages, as it is liable to capsize when turned too suddenly, and the rider in such circumstances cannot always extricate himself so easily as in the case of a fall from a safety bicycle. His Royal Highness had recently a spill in the vicinity of Sandringham; and the accident (which fortunately had no bad results) is explained by Mr. Herbert Smith in the *Cycle*. Mr. Smith says that the Prince was mounted on a machine scaling some thirty pounds and geared to 59 inches; and he opines that the accident was due to the fact that his Royal Highness was sitting too far back on the saddle and putting too much weight into the pull upon the handle bars while travelling uphill.

A Frenchman—M. Vanderheym—who recently spent eighteen months in Abyssinia at the Court of the Emperor Menelik has just published an extremely interesting account of his experiences, from which it is possible to gather what sort of a man the antagonist of the Italians is. What seems to have impressed M. Vanderheym most about the Negus is his energy. He is up and about at earliest daybreak, and is never happy unless occupied. His red umbrella flits about in every direction. At one moment he is personally directing the execution of some public works undertaken probably on the advice of one of his European assistants; at another inspecting the workshops in which the silver-mounted shields which he distributes as presents are being made; and again superintending the repairs of his park of artillery. Menelik has, as the Italians discovered, a large number of field guns, and his soldiers are armed with modern rifles; but M. Vanderheym was not impressed by the condition of the army, which is organised on feudal lines. Indeed, the whole account given by M. Vanderheym of Menelik's Court is strongly reminiscent of feudal times in Europe, though the personal element of Menelik's immense activity plays an important part in the picture.

A very costly bicycle—probably the most expensive cycle ever made—has just been finished for the use of an English lady of rank. It cost £170. The front forks and head are richly overlaid with silver open work, the ornamentation suggesting the rococo and Louis XV. styles. The handles are of carved and stained ivory, decorated with silver and jade knobs at the ends. The wheel is equipped with a front brake, solid silver cyclometer, silver watch, silver bell, and tan leather tool-bag, which is also decorated with silver in harmony with the ornamentation upon the saddle. Perhaps the most beautiful accessory of the wheel is the solid silver lamp attached to the handle-bar. It is made after the most approved pattern, with a high-power reflector and ruby and emerald coloured cut crystal side lights. There is a full nickel mud-guard, ornamented with silver and strung with the finest silk; silver chain-guard and a silver shield for the sprocket wheel.

At New York a striking account has been received from Havana of the tragic death of a young Cuban heroine. She recently led a force of armed men and women in an action near Olayita. When the fighting began she placed her back against a tree, loading and firing her carbine, and taking her cartridges from the bosom of her dress, which was the only garment she wore. After the usual wild firing at long range the combatants gradually drew nearer to each other, when the insurgents, following their usual tactics, took cover. A party of the Spaniards made a rush at the young Cuban girl, who had not sought shelter among the trees, but was standing her ground, uttering loud cries and encouraging her followers. She succeeded for some time in keeping the Spaniards at bay, but finally her rifle became clogged. She then threw it away and drew a revolver from her belt. As the Spaniards made a determined rush for her she waited until they were within a few yards of her, when she brought down three with her revolver. The soldiers replied with a volley and she fell with four bullets in her breast. As a Spanish officer leaned over to examine her she raised herself on her elbow, and with another shot killed him. She then fell back crying, "Long live free Cuba!" and within a very few moments expired.

Among recent petitions, addressed to the House of Commons, is one from Mitra Aunada, praying for inquiry into his most deserving case. He begins by apologizing for encroaching on "their Lordships' rarely valuable time," and ends by suggesting that each of the honourable Lords to whom he is appealing should subscribe a shilling "for this poor individual," who ventures to address them. Chattizu Tokir, another petitioner, is more piteous; he is at the lowest state of destitution, he says, and so is his family. "The day when we are out of money, and our food is stopped," he concludes, "that very day, I think, it is better to part from my family, and go anywhere for ever."

Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb—Lord Northbrook presiding—lectured, on March 18, at the United Service Institution, on "Elements of Force in Warships." He maintained that a force which cost £100,000 ought not to be held inferior to another force which cost £200,000 until it had been demonstrated that the latter sum expended on the first kind of force would not have given better results, and, in the same way, the concentration of a naval force in a single bottom was not necessarily better than its dispersion into several. He then dealt in detail with the amount of concentration which could be economically practised alike in respect to arming, coaling, armament, and speed, declaring that his examination into the fighting power of our fleet confirmed him in his old belief that, as to the size of ships and guns, we were in all cases seeking the happy mean, which, when found, could not be bettered.—A discussion followed, in which Sir E. Fremantle, Sir John Hay, and others took part.

On March 13, Mr. Baron Pollock delivered the judgment of himself and Mr. Justice Bruce in the St. George's election petition. They found none of the charges preferred by Mr. Benn (R) against Mr. Marks (C), the sitting member, had been proved, and the petition was dismissed, with costs. Mr. Gelf then opened the recriminatory petition presented by Mr. Marks against Mr. Benn, remarking that he would show that, during the election contest, Mr. Benn had committed a breach of everything that the Act had laid down as essential.—Judgment was given in favour of Mr. Benn.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P., on March 13, introduced a large and representative deputation to Mr. Goschen, at the Admiralty, on the question of the Clyde defences and the construction of a Government graving dock at Greenock. Mr. Goschen said the Government had no intention whatever of themselves building any large graving docks beyond those they at present possessed; but if there were plans of a detailed character laid before him, showing what subsidy would be required, it would probably be their duty to give it careful consideration.

Mr Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg millionaire, was a few nights ago refused honorary membership of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. When at the meeting of members his name was presented, a gentleman present delivered a bitter speech against him, denouncing him as an oppressor of the poor, and challenged any one to dispute the statement. Some business men sided with Mr. Carnegie, but more opposed him. Amid much confusion a secret ballot was ordered, with the result as announced by the President that Mr. Carnegie had been blackballed. The action of the Chamber has attracted considerable attention in the United States.

Lord Rosslyn, Lord Kilmorey, and various ladies and gentlemen who have earned a certain fame as amateurs by their performances during the past winter, will visit Worcester at Easter, and will give performances of "Diplomacy" and "School." The proceeds of the performances will be handed over to Lady Dudley's scheme for providing prisoners discharged from Her Majesty's prisons with means of starting afresh in life.

An American paper describes Mrs. Brown Potter, the actress, as being so slight and frail that she is "nothing but joints and genius." She is at present playing *Charlotte Corday* in the Western States, in conjunction with Mr. Kyrle Bellew.

## EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF BARODA OPIUM.

As already stated in our telegraphic columns, Mr. A. C. Logan, Collector and District Magistrate of Broach, convicted Moti Khimchand and Girdhar Kalidass, sub-agents of H. H. the Gaekwar's opium farmer at Baroda, on a charge of smuggling a large quantity of opium into British territory. The following is a full text of Mr. Logan's very able and lucid judgment:—

In this case there is one issue of fact and one of law. The issue of fact is: (1) Did the two accused bring a bag of opium from Baroda city into a train on the B. B. & C. I. line at Baroda station for delivery to a person who was not a licensed vendor in Gaekwari territory but a private purchaser? The issue of law is: (2) If so, did this act amount to importation of opium into the Bombay Presidency in contravention of rules made and notified under Cl. 5 of the Opium Act I. of 1878, such importation being punishable under Cl. 9 (e) of the Act? I find on both issues in the affirmative. As regards the issue of fact, it is admitted by the defence that accused No. 1 brought the bag containing a maund of Baroda opium before the court (bag No. 2) from the city into the train; it is only as regards the destination of the bag that there is a dispute. The prosecution allege that the bag was brought to be conveyed to one Lakshman Narayen, a detective of the Opium Department, who, in the disguise of a smuggler, had purchased it from the employers of the accused, while the defence allege that it was brought in the usual legal manner to be conveyed to the shop of accused No. 1, who is a licensed vendor in the Baroda State. As regards accused No. 2 the prosecution allege that he was practically in joint charge if the bag with No. 1, and must stand or fall with the latter, while the defence explain away the appearance of joint responsibility and deny that proof of No. 1's guilt necessarily involves that of No. 2. The story of the prosecution is that of a detective measure skilfully planned and carried out with complete success. It is alleged that for many months the Opium Department in Bombay had had proof in the shape of opium purchased by its own detectives that Gaekwari opium was finding its way into the Bombay Presidency, and some 2½ maunds of opium said to have been purchased by dective Lakshman from underlings of the Baroda division opium farmer in three lots in November and December 1895 were brought into court to prove this assertion. Unexpected corroboration of this preliminary evidence was obtained by the prosecution when the opium farmer's official day-book, produced by the defence for another purpose, was found to contain entries apparently relating to these sales. Presumably from the difficulty of obtaining evidence no prosecution arose out of these sales; but in February last Lakshman was again employed on this duty, and at noon on the 22nd of that month he had an interview with one Maneklal Trikamdas, alleged to be an agent of the farmer, at a dharamshala in Baroda city, and negotiated for a further consignment of two maunds, at a cheaper rate than the last, which had cost Rs. 10 per lb. In conformity with his instructions, Lakshman did not complete the bargain at the dharamsalla, but on the pretence of wanting to see a sample and of fear that the Baroda police might visit the dharamsalla lured Maneklal into a promise to give another interview that evening at the Baroda Railway station. Mr. Rustom Pestonji, the Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay, with Inspector Good, of the Bombay City Police, a clerk, named Dias, and several other police and opium officers, all in disguise, had arrived at Baroda the previous day, and was awaiting the development of the plan. On receiving Lakshman's report that Maneklal would come to the station at about 6 p.m. he took his measures; and the interview between Lakshman and Maneklal which took place close to one of the waiting rooms, was witnessed and overheard by Messrs. Rustom, Good, and Dias from inside the room, and witnessed by detective Bunnu Miya and another person, named Kasim Isab, from a spot some little distance off. At this interview Maneklal produced two half-balls of opium as a sample of quality, and agreed to sell Lakshman two maunds of that quality at Rs. 9-8 per lb. After a feint attempt to beat down the price Lakshman accepted the terms, and forthwith paid over Rs. 750 in notes, with which he had previously been supplied by the Assistant Collector. Maneklal then promised that accused No. 1, who was with him, and some other persons whom he did not name should bring the opium to the station that evening at about 11 o'clock, and the conference terminated. Two hours later, according to Asha Khora (No. 6), then a peon of the Baroda farmer, Maneklal sent for him to the farmer's private office, where also the shop-keepers put up on issue-days, and he found the two accused and one Dalpat Manor there. Maneklal gave a bag, containing a maund, to Asha with a pass and instructed him to go with Dalpat, and give it to the person that Dalpat might indicate. He also gave accused No. 1 one maund and a pass and remarked that he had already shown him the man to whom he was to give his bundle. At the appointed time the detective party again repaired to the station, and in due course accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Asha Khora appeared with bags of opium: the first and last having a maund apiece, and accuse No. 2 a smaller parcel. There was no concealment of these bags: they were all sealed up with the Baroda official seals, and were presented to the Railway authorities to be weighed. With these three persons was Dalpat Manor, who presently took an opportunity to let Lakshman know that they were the men who would deliver the opium he had paid for. The down passenger train, for which all had been waiting, now came in, and Lakshman entered the same compartment as the two accused and Asha. At this juncture Dalpat informed these men that Lakshman was the person to whom they were to make delivery. The rest of the detective party also entered the train. Detective Bunnu Miya and some others got into the same compartment with Lakshman, while Messrs. Rustom, Good and Dias took their seats in the next. It being a third-class carriage the compartments were only divided by bars. The bundles of opium were placed on the floor of the carriage, and Lakshman, apparently to indicate to his confederates who the culprits were, offered supari and beedees to his three companions. At Miyagam station, Asha left the train, consigning his bundle to Lakshman with the word 'Sama jo'; and according to a previous arrangement, Bannu Miya and Mr. Dias alighted to follow him. The train went on to Palej, and here accused No. 1 stooped and touched his bundle as a sign to Lakshman that he delivered it into his charge, and then both he and accused No. 2 left the train with the words "Take care, we are going." Lakhshman and Mr. Good, as arranged, kept their place in the train, but the rest of the party alighted, and no sooner had the two accused given up their tickets and passed off the station than they were arrested. The moment he realised his arrest accused No. 1 raised a shout that he had left his bundle of opium in the train, and the Broach and Railway Police officers who were on duty at the station came up to a certain the cause of the uproar. On learning the facts, however, they desisted from interference and accused No. 1 was kept in custody. As the opium carried by accused No. 2, however, appeared to be a bona-fide consignment for his shop, Mr. Rustom released him that night; but re-arrested him next morning when he came back to the station. It is only material to add that Asha Khora, who had escaped his pursuers on the night of the 22nd, was arrested the next day; and ultimately all three persons were placed before the Railway Magistrate, Baroda. That officer committed the irregularity of offering Asha Khora a pardon, and taking his evidence against the other two accused on oath. On discovering his mistake he tore up the deposition, and convicted Asha on his own plea of guilty; at the same time applying to this court for a transfer of the case against the other two accused. Under the circumstances the court transferred it to itself. The reply of the defence is a flat denial of every incriminating fact in the evidence of the prosecution. It is denied that Maneklal has any but a nominal connection with the Baroda Opium Farm. It is denied that he ever met Lakshman at the dharamshala or at the Railway station, or ever had anything to do with him at any time. It is suggested by the accused's counsel that the whole affair is a conspiracy against Maneklal got up by one Dharamsey Trikam, who was formerly a co-partner with Maneklal's uncle in the Ahmedabad opium farm and bears a grudge against Maneklal because he was sued by the uncle in connection with this partnership. It is alleged that there was no irregularity in connection with the maund of opium carried by accused No. 1. That opium was duly issued at the depot on the 22nd for transport to accused No. 1's shop at Fatehpur near Palej and was covered by the proper pass. The name of accused No. 2 was put in the pass at No. 1's request, as the latter anticipated having to remain in Baroda for business, and wanted to be able to let accused No. 2 carry his opium for him in that event. As regards what happened at Palej it is denied that accused No. 1 voluntarily left his bag with Lakshman. It is asserted that, on the contrary, Lakshman and the rest of the detectives forcibly prevented accused No. 1 from removing it, and then arrested him. Several witnesses are called to support this version of what occurred at Palej; and others, including the Naib Subah, a Baroda official who controls the Opium Department are called to show that the issue of the opium to accused No. 1 was perfectly regular. With regard to all that is alleged to have occurred on the stations at Baroda and Palej the evidence for the prosecution is practically invincible. The principal witness, Mr. Rustom Pestonji is an officer whose position and character ought to be a guarantee against any suspicion of deliberate falsehood in what he has sworn to. The story he tells is free from any improbability, and he is corroborated in every material detail by five or six witnesses (one of them an Englishman) whose characters the defence were unable to impeach in any respect. That on the 22nd February, Mr. Rustom caused Rs. 750 in notes to be paid to somebody in Baroda for opium may be regarded as uncontested even by the defence, for he stated that he had a note of the numbers of these notes with him in court, and the defence took no steps to call for it and trace the notes. That before the departure of the midnight passenger train that night he had received through his informer the two sample half-balls of opium from a person whose name he believed to be Maneklal, and had received a promise of two maunds from that man to be delivered that night, is incontestable; for he has produced the office copy of a letter to this effect written to Capt. Cox, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, and has sworn that he wrote that letter at 8 p.m., and afterwards had an interview with Capt. Cox before he returned to the station, and the defence has not called Capt. Cox to disprove these statements. There is not the slighest ground therefore for doubting that the event which is alleged to have occurred outside the waiting-room at 6 p.m. did occur, and that Mr. Rustom was informed at once that the name of the person who took the money and made the promise was Maneklal. If what the prosecution alleges to have occurred at Miyagam and Palej be true, then it further follows that the person who took the money and made the promise was an agent of the opium farmer and able to fulfil his promise by getting opium and passes from the depot. Now, as regards the maund delivered at Miyagam the evidence of the prosecution is unquestionably true, apart from Asha's own evidence, for it cannot be denied that he left his opium with Lakshman and was seen no more that night. Had Bunnu Miya and Dias caught him he would no doubt have played the same little comedy as accused No. 1 did at Palej; but his lucky escape has deprived the defence of any advantage they might have gained from that. As regards what happened at Palej the evidence for the defence in contradistinction to that for the prosecution is a most improbable story told by witnesses of little or no weight who vary materially from one another. Accused No. 1 himself alleges that Lakshman wanted him to take another bag of opium instead of his own, and when he refused, the Assistant Collector set upon him with a gun and caused his myrmidons to drag him away. The other bag was presumably Asha's; but why the officers should have wished accused No. 1 to take it instead of his own is not explained. His witness, Jaishanker (No. 19), on the other hand, says that accused No. 1 had got or was getting out his own bag when the officers insisted on his taking "both," and arrested him on his refusal, a still more remarkable story than the other. The other witness on this point: Nagji Mandas (No. 18), was evidently called to defend his caste fellow, accused No. 2, rather than accused No. 1, so he merely relates that as he was leaving the train with accused No. 2 he heard accused No. 1 saying "they don't allow me to take my bag." Curiously enough neither he nor accused No. 2 took any notice of this or stayed to help the man, but hurried off the station. Evidence of this kind is hardly worth discussion, and I need only say that comparing with it the evidence given by the prosecution I feel no doubt that accused No. 1 consigned his bag to Lakshman in the manner stated by the witnesses, and left the train without the slightest intention of ever claiming it again. It is admitted by the defence, being in fact essential to their case, that both bags contained opium from the depot at Baroda, were sealed with the Naib Subah's seals, and were covered by permits duly signed or stamped in the Naib Subah's office. It follows therefore that the individual who made the promise at Baroda Station and had it fulfilled at Miyagam and Palej was a person authorised to dispose of the farmer's opuim, and able directly or indirectly to get the necessary passes from the Government office. For the purposes of the present case this is all that it is necessary for the prosecution to have proved. As far as the two accused are concerned the case would not be affected if it were supposed (for instance) that Harilal, the ostensible agent, had done everything which is imputed to Maneklal. Maneklal is not on his trial before me, and all therefore that I need say on this point is that I see no reason to doubt that he was the man who met Lakshman at the dharmshala and afterwards at the Baroda Station. He admits that he is or was till recently at least a nominal agent of the farmer, and when he was produced in court at the last moment Messrs. Rustom, and Good both declared with confidence that he was the man they had seen. Their previous failure to recognise him in the wretched little photograph taken several years ago is of no consequence. There is no ground for doubting Lakshman's statement that he had known him from last November and had paid him personally the money due for the previous purchases of opium. In this Lakshman indirectly corroborates Asha Khora, who says that Maneklal habitually came to attend to the opium business in Baroda. Of course if what Asha says about the interview in the private office on the 22nd is true there can be no question about Maneklal's part in this crime; and the view that it was not Maneklal but some other agent of the farmer who did everything involves so many wild suppositions that I prefer to believe Lakshman and Asha. The insinuations regarding Dharamsi Trikam may be disposed of briefly. This man, it appears, has some interest in the Bombay opium farm. It is therefore very natural that he should give every assistance to the Opium Department in its endeavours to prevent the Bombay market from being swamped with contraband opium. This is a sufficient explanation of his interest in these proceedings, and it is not necessary to discuss the theory that he got up a gigantic conspiracy last month to revenge himself on Maneklal for injuries done by Maneklal's uncle some nine years ago. The defence called several shop-keepers and employes of the Baroda opium farmer (Exs. 13, 14, and 15) to prove that they saw accused No. 1 taking his maund of opium in the usual way at the depot before 6 p.m. on the 22nd, and the Naib Subah (Ex. 20) was examined, and produced documents to show that the name of accused No. 1 with one maund of opium against it was entered in a list of applications for opium which must have been presented by the farmer's agent in the opium office some time before 6 p.m. on the 22nd. All these witnesses not excluding the Naib Subah himself are interested; the first three as servants of the farmer (who is virtually on trial by proxy) and the last because he would presumably be held responsible for negligence by his Government if the facts alleged by the prosecution are established. It is alleged indeed by the prosecution that the Subah Saheb who is the Naib's immediate superior opposed and baffled every effort to secure the arrest of Maneklal and the attendance of Dalpat Manor, and in various ways has shown a strong bias against the prosecution. If this be so there would be the less difficulty in assuming a similar bias in his subordinate, the Naib. But this officer really gives the defence very little material assistance. His evidence that the permits for the bags carried by Asha and accused No. 1 were issued by his officer is not disputed by the prosecution. The only question about these permits is whether they were obtained from the office by the farmer's people on a false representation that the opium was intended for sanctioned shops; and the Naib's evidence does not help in any degree to show that the representation was true. As regards the other point about which there may be a question, namely, the hour at which the opium was obtained, the Naib has no personal knowledge. He remembers nothing that actually happened on the 22nd February (a singular thing, as his attention must have been called to those events within the following day or two by the arrests), and can only say that in the ordinary course of business passes are not issued after 6. This general statement would not exclude the possibility that on the particular day in question certain passes were issued at 6-30 or 7 p.m. if it were vital to the prosecution that this should be assumed. But as pointed out by the Public Prosecutor, this assumption is by no means necessary to the case. At noon Lakshman and Maneklal had settled everything in the dharmshala except the sample of opium to be supplied and the exact price. Consequently it was quite possible for Maneklal to have got the two maunds and their passes issued before he went to the station. Lakshman being a well-known purchaser there was little risk that the bargain would be broken off at the last moment, but if it were, Maneklal could either get the opium returned to store on some pretext or kept it to be sold at leisure to the next smuggler who presented himself. The truth, therefore, of all the evidence now under consideration is not incompatible with the case for the prosecution. The motive for all this smuggling which is alleged to go on from Baroda appears to arise out of the existence in that State of the system under which farmers contract to sell up to a fixed minimum every month or pay a penalty of Rs. 5 per lb. on the deficiency. When through competition of bidders or any other cause the guaranteed minimum has been fixed too high and deficiencies are frequent, there is naturally a strong incentive to the farmer to sell as much opium as he can at any price which will involve less loss than payment of the deficiency penalty. Whether deficiencies occur in the present farm has not been, and could not well be proved by the prosecution; that fact, on the contrary, is a fact within the special knowledge of the defence, and as they have not attempted to prove, as they could easily have done, that deficiencies do not occur, it may be assumed that they are frequent. The professed ignorance of the Naib Subah on all the points in this connection put to him in his cross-examination, though from his position he ought to have been well acquainted with all the facts, strengthens this assumption. On the issue of fact, therefore, I find it proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the story told by the prosecution is true; and that accused No. 1 in pursuance of the previous arrangement with Maneklal brought his maund of opium into the train, not for transport to his shop, but for the delivery which he actually made of it to Lakshman at Palej. As regards accused No. 2 the facts are that his name was in the fraudulent pass jointly with that of accused No. 1, and (by his own admission) he was aware of it. He travelled in the same compartment with accused No. 1, he listened without objection to the conversation in which accused No. 1 discussed the cost of Lakshman's purchase, and hinted that he himself might be able to sell cheaper, and, whether or no, he himself used the words "Samaljo," &c., as some witnesses allege, on leaving, he left with accused No. 1 knowing that the latter had delivered over his bag to Lakshman. I infer from all this that he had a guilty knowledge throughout the transaction and was an accomplice designed to take accused No. 1's place and fulfil his duty if any accident happened to the latter either before or during the journey. The fact of his name being in the permit proves that he must, as Asha Khora says, have been instructed beforehand as to the destination of the parcel, for of course Maneklal would have to guard against his taking the parcel by mistake to the place mentioned in the permit, and so cheating Lakshman. Furthermore, he has consistently associated himself with accused No. 1 in his conduct since the proceedings were instituted. He joined the latter in his offer to confess on the day Asha Khora was convicted, and has again joined him in the totally false defence he has raised. Having elected to make the same defence he must abide the consequences of its failure. The court cannot invent a separate defence for him. I now pass to the issue of law, which is comparatively simple. Rule 33 of the Rules notified by the Local Government under section 5 of the Opium Act 1878 allows Baroda opium to be carried through British territory on a pass only when it is intended for the supply of the farmer's retail shops. I have found that the opium now in question was not intended for the supply of any such shop, and that the pass describing it as intended for the Fatehpur shop was a mere blind to facilitate the illegal delivery. The validity of the pass depending on the bona-fide intention of the pass-holder, and the intention in this case being an illegal one, the pass was legally null, and the opium brought under it on the Baroda station (which is British territory) was for all legal purposes opium brought without a pass. In other words it was opium imported into the Presidency in contravention of the conditions under which alone such opium can be imported under the Rules, and this being the case, the act of importation was a criminal one, punishable under section 9 (e) of the Act. For the reasons given above I convict both the accused of the offence specified against them in the charge. In awarding punishment I have to consider that, while the state of things disclosed by the prosecution is most serious, the present accused are only the instruments of others, and have probably derived but little profit from their crime. At the same time the difficulty of catching the principal offenders in a case of this kind renders it necessary to award such punishment to their instruments as may render other persons cautious of accepting similar employment. Were I to inflict sentences of fine alone, I have no doubt that they would be promptly paid by the farmer, and the accused would thus escape any personal inconvenience. I accordingly award both imprisonment and fine. Accused No. 1 being the active party in this offence I sentence him under section 9 (e) to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to fine of Rs. 300, or in default to further rigorous imprisonment for three months. I sentence accused No. 2 under the same provision to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to fine of Rs. 100, or to further rigorous imprisonment for one month. The two sample half-balls (Parcel 1), the bag containing a maund of opium delivered by accused No. 1 (Parcel 2), and the three bags (Parcels 3, 4 A & 4 B) produced as evidence of Lakshman's purchases anterior to February last, should be restored to the Collector of Bombay. There is no need to make any order for the confiscation of any of these packages as they already belong to the Collector by purchase. They should not, however, be disposed of until the period for appealing against this conviction has expired. I make no order for rewarding any of the detectives engaged in this case, as that is a matter which may safely be left to the head of the department.

## CEREMONY OF UNVEILING A PHOTOGRAPH.

On Monday evening, an interesting ceremony was performed in the Hall of the Catholic Library and Reading Room, at Cavel Street, by Father Hoene, S.J., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, of unveiling the photograph of Mr. Louis M. Gonsalves. Mr. Gonsalves has been the honorary treasurer of that institution since its foundation by the late Most Rev. Dr. Meurin in 1863. The fact that the institution is in a flourishing state is solely owing to the exertions of Mr. Gonsalves. In recognition of his valuable services the Committee decided at the last annual meeting that a special subscription should be raised. The amount collected has been more than enough to procure a suitable bromide enlargement, neatly framed, of a photograph of the treasurer, through whose exertions a reserve fund has been started, which stood at the close of last year at Rs. 1,000, invested in Government paper, in the names of the president and the treasurer. The hall of the library was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony. The orchestra was in attendance, and played a selection of music. The Very Rev. Father Hoene, S.J., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, presided. The Rev. Father Stein, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, in the name of the Committee and members of the library, spoke at some length in praise of the good work which Mr Gonsalves had done in starting the nucleus of funds by which they were able to have a building of their own and a large collection of Catholic literature and books of general interest. The remarks were supported by the Rev. Dr. De Monte, who requested the chairman to unveil the photograph of Mr. Gonsalves.

After having unveiled the photograph, the Rev. Father Hoene said: Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I knew his Grace Dr. Dalhoff, S.J., would have found great pleasure in being present on this occasion to duly honour Mr. L. M. Gonsalves, and still more pleasure would it have afforded the late Rev. Dr. Meurin to have been present here to do honour to one who deserves to be honoured. No doubt, he worked and toiled hard to bring about results which we see before us in the substantial building in which we are seated, and the books which crowd the shelves around us. It is indeed a boon of which he can well be proud, for what could be considered good if not the lasting benefits which are to be derived from good sound literature; and these will be obtained by the library retaining always its Catholic character. I know Catholic literature on the whole is an expensive article to obtain, but it is worth paying a little more for obtaining a good return for your money than to spend your mites in light, irreligious, and immoral literature, for you would find that much dearer in the long run. I am sure you all do a little charity; let that charity begin at home, and spend a little more in obtaining good Catholic books. I am glad to see that the library is in a flourishing condition through the exertions of Mr. Gonsalves, and we cannot do better than give him our heartfelt thanks. May he live long to continue the good work he has so generously performed in the past.

Mr. Gonsalves made a suitable reply, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the reverend chairman.

## THE SUCCESSION ACT IN INDIA.

### IMPORTANT CASE AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Justice Sale has delivered judgment in the Calcutta High Court in the case of P. G. Hill v. the Administrator-General in Bengal. His lordship said:

The plaintiff in this case sued for the balance of a fund which belonged to his wife, and which was now in the hands of the Administrator-General as representative of her estate. The plaintiff based his claim on his right of succession under the English law. It appeared that plaintiff and his wife were married in British India in 1872, the plaintiff then having and still possessing an English domicile. The wife was entitled to a certain sum, subject only to the life interest of her mother. In 1879, the wife died leaving her mother and a brother, both of whom are now dead, and their estates are now represented in the suit. Subsequent to the death of the mother, a claim was made by the plaintiff to the Administrator-General as representing the wife, whereupon the Administrator-General made payment to him of a half share of the fund in his hands, but reserved the remaining half share, the question having risen as to whether that half ought to go to the plaintiff or to the next of kin of the wife. For the purposes of the question his lordship assumed that at the date of the marriage the wife had a British Indian domicile, and upon that basis it was contended that the case was governed by section 44 of the Succession Act, and that under that section the balance of the fund was payable to the next of kin, and not to the husband. The sections of the Succession Act that seemed to have a bearing on this question were sections 4, 44, 27, and 43. In the case Miller v. Administrator-General, 1, Calcutta 407, it was held that section 4 laid down a general rule as to the effect of marriages in respect of moveable property when neither party had a foreign domicile. But the first question whether section 4 or 44 did in any way affect rights of succession did not appear to have been dealt with as necessarily arising in the case. There were obvious and serious objections to the view that these sections should be applicable to rights of succession. Rights of succession did not arise upon marriage but upon death. This view of the sections, if permissible, would bring them into direct conflict with sections 5 and 15, 27 and 43 of the Act, which regulated and recognized rights of succession as between man and wife. It seemed impossible to adopt a construction which would create the anomaly that rights which were prohibited from arising in one part at the Act should be dealt with as existing in another part of the same Act. In his lordship's opinion sections 4 and 44 should be understood as laying down the general rule as to the immediate effect of marriage in respect of the moveable property belonging to the partner not comprised in an antenuptial settlement, and as effecting any right of succession.

His lordship, therefore, held that section 44 had no application to the present case, and that the plaintiff had established his claim, and he, therefore, made a decree for the amount claimed and directed that costs of both parties should be taxed on scale No. 2, and should come out of the fund, costs of the Administrator-General to be as between attorney and client.

The owner of a small Shetland pony tells the following story: When purchased the pony had never been shod. It was shod at once. Later it came to the blacksmith's shop unattended and unhaltered, and when driven away returned again. The smith finally found one shoe gone. He promptly shod the foot, when the pony stamped it a few times as if settling the shoe into better position, and then, with a happy little neigh, trotted off home.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th March 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Jinigar Viranna, manufacturer of sugarcane mills at Hospet, Bellary district, Madras presidency, for improvement in sugarcane mills; William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf or the like; Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens, engineers, both of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances; The Hall Signal Co., of 80, Broadway, New York city, a company duly organized under the laws of the state of Maine, United States of America, and engaged in manufacturing, selling and installing railway signals, for improvements in railway signals; Frances Eliza Hunter, spinster, of Freeman Street, North Fitzroy near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved box-iron; Albert Sheldon Weaver, piano manufacturer, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, and province of Ontario, Canada, and William Jefferson Goold, clerk, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, and said province of Ontario, for improvements in bicycles; Adolphe Seigle, engineer, of 147, Rue de Courcelles, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for treating liquids by means of heat; Adolphe Seigle, engineer, of 147, Rue de Courcelles, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for treating heavy hydrocarbons by means of heat especially applicable for distillation and the manufacture of oil gas; Paul Joseph Schlicht, physicist, a citizen of the United States of America residing at "The Maples," Norwood, Avenue, Summit, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to, art of, and apparatus for, producing combustion; Prasanna Kumar Dutt, merchant and taluqdar, of No. 29, College Lane, in the Hugli district of Bengal, for an improved adjustable stand and reservoir for chiraghs; Temulji Dhunjibhoi, mill manager, now residing at No. 125, Hurrogunge Road, Salkia, Howrah, for drying and warming all sorts of oil seeds, by steam power; Temulji Dhunjibhoy mill manager, now residing at No. 125, Hurrogunge Road, Salkia, Howrah, for cleaning and separating cells of seeds, by steam power or manual labour.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like. (Filed 23rd March 1896); Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the empire of Germany, for the manufacture and production of new black colouring matter and the production of black colour on vegetable fibre. (Filed 23rd March 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—The Honourable Erastus Wiman of New York, United States of America, for improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor. (From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897); La Societe des generateurs a vaporisation instantanee (Systeme Serpollet), a company incorporated according to the laws of Paris, France, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June 1896 to 5th June 1897); Carl Olof Lundholm, chemist, of Stevenston, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite. (From 11th April 1896); Hugo Wollheim, chemist, of London, for a new reagent for disinfecting, preservative or remedial purposes. (From 27th March 1896 to 26th March 1897); William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, Indian State Railways, Revenue service, for a transit indicator. (From 5th May 1897 to 4th May 1898); Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault, civil and mining engineers, both of Great George Street Chambers, Parliament Square, London, for improvements in and connected with the ventilation of drains and sewers. (From 5th May 1896 to 4th May 1897); Joseph Lindsay and Robert Lindsay, engineers, of 4, Somerville Place, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, North Britain, for improvements in yarn beams for looms. (From 31st March 1896 to 30th March 1897.)

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 4.)

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap 67, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab.

Major J Shakespear, D S O, Leinster Regt, Supt, South Lushai Hills, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 1st grade in Assam.

The Home Dept Notification No 515, dated the 20th Aug 1895, replacing the services of Col T W Hogg, a Depy Commr in the Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Military Dept, is hereby cancelled.

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Richard Focke as Consul for Peru at Rangoon.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F Masotti, Belgian Consul at Bombay, as Acting Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Leon Dossogne, Consul-General.

The under-mentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut S Clay, I S C, Wing Officer and offg Adjt, Mewar Bhil Corps for one year. Pension service—6th year, commenced on the 3rd May, 1895.

Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent at Mas[illegible]at, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt A F DeLæssoe, C M G, C I E, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted on return from furlough, a Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Pandit Suraj Narain, Asst Cant Magte, Secunderabad, to be a Magte of the 1st class as de-cribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev Fawcett Shaw, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section II subsection (I), clause (b) of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col O'M Creagh, V C, I S C, Asst Adjt Genl, Poona Dist, to be Asst Qrmr Genl, Head Quarters, Bombay Command, vice Col E Carrington, whose tenure has expired.

Capt G F H Dillon, I S C, 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Infy, Depy Asst Adjt and Qrmr Genl, Malakhand Brigade, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major A C Batten whose tenure has expired.

Capt H Mulaly, R E, to be Depy Asst Qrmr Genl for Mobilization, vice Capt and Brevet Major G V Kemball, Royal Artillery who has vacated, dated 11th March 1896.

### DISTRICT STAFF.

Col P D Jeffreys, British Service, Assist Adjt-Genl, Army Head Quarters, to officiate in command of a 2nd class dist in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl whilst so employed, vice Bgdr-Genl T A Cooke, on leave, dated 12th March 1896.

### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieut E C Harington, R A, to be offg subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieut H S [illegible]horne, Royal Artillery, dated 20th March, 1896.

Lieut W L Armitage, R A, offg subaltern, No 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent to be subaltern No 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieut F M D vids n Royal Artillery, dated 16th March 1896.

### STAFF CORPS.

Lieut F C Owens, Leinster Regt, offg wing officer, 7th Bom Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 22nd Aug 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut H K Barr, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps has been appointed on probation to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 20th January 1896 and has been posted to a corps under the Govt of India.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—F T Duhan, attached 24th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, 10th Jany 1896; W Hesketh, attached 12th Bengal Cavalry, 22nd Feb 1896; A Shairp, offg wing officer, 22nd Madras Infy, 29th Feb 1896; and D W H Humphreys, offg wing officer, 23rd Bo Infy, 18th Feb 1896.

### PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:

### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Majors to be Surg-Lieut-Colonels—A Tomes, M D, W A Mawson, S H Dantra, M D, H Hamilton, M D, B Doyle, R Cobb, A E R Stephens and W H Cadge, Dated 31st March 1896. Surgn-Captains to be Surgn-Majors—J H T Walsh, H Hendley, H E Banatvala, G H Fink and W G P Alpin, M D, Dated 1st April 1896.

### MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Majors to be Surgn-Lieut-Colonels—J Maitland, M D, G L Walker, M D, C L Swaine, M D, and M H Smith, dated 31st March 1896.

### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Majors to be Surgn Lieut-Colonels—J Macgregor, M D, A K Stewart, M B, W G H Henderson, K A Dalal, M B, and H W B Boyd, Dated 31st March 1896.

### COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col W R Bunbury, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 31st March 1896.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command,—Sub Condr C Howard, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st Aug 1895, vice Sub Condr J Duggan, transferred to the seconded list.

Bombay Command—Sub Condr G W Chalwin to be Condr and Store Sergt, H G Beckett to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 6th Feb 1896, vice Condr A. S. Moray, seconded on appointment as Store-keeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

### MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Military Works Dept:—Lieuts C B L Greenstreet, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary, to be attached Reversion and Temporary; Lieuts A E Turner, R E, W H Bunbury, R E, and H F Freeland, R E, attached to be Assist Engrs 2nd grade, temporary; Lieut R G King, R E attached, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade temporary and reversion; Lieut H H Turner, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Lieut W A Stokes, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade temporary to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade permanent; and Lieut R G King, R E, attached, to be Asst Engr 2nd grade, temporary.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is noteworthy, writes the "Broad Arrow," that in these days of scientific education the Admiralty should recently have been obliged to lower the general standard of education for naval officers. The examinations for the rank of lieutenant have been distinctly modified during the past two years, and the courses of study for acting sub-lieutenants reduced. A few years ago these officers studied at Greenwich for nine months, but the course has now been reduced to two months except for the very few young officers who display a high standard of mathematical ability. These are allowed to study at Greenwich for four months. Similarly, the pilotage and gunnery courses have been reduced, all of which has apparently been done with the object of curtailing the shore studies of junior officers and of getting them afloat again as soon as possible. These changes, it is to be feared, have not been systematically introduced for the educational improvement of naval officers, but solely with the view of supplementing the attenuated Lieutenants' list. It is difficult to regard these changes with approval, or indeed without apprehension.

Whatever developments or changes the near future may have in store for our army, it was hardly to be expected that the Estimates for the coming financial year would differ essentially from those immediately preceding them. There are two special reasons for this—the one being that no avoidable extraordinary expenditure on the army could well be undertaken contemporaneously with the heavy demand upon the finances of the country necessary to bring our fleet up to something approaching our requirements; and the other being that the present Commander-in-Chief has scarcely been long enough up in the saddle to attempt to in any way force the pace. There is, therefore, no cause for surprise that at present but few features requiring comment present themselves in connection with the army Estimates for 1896-97. In the Memorandum, however, relating to them issued by the Secretary of State, several points of interest are brought out, and good reasons shown for a feeling of satisfaction in many respects.

In reviewing the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for 1895 (the "Army and Navy Gazette" thinks) it is necessary to take the armies as it is. We should like to see it much larger, for we think it ought to be stronger by ten battalions at least, having regard to the vast interests that are at stake. But this is a Government question, and so long as the Government is satisfied with existing establishments those in military authority can only do their best to overcome difficulties of system, and render the several arms as efficient as circumstances will allow. The total number of men who joined the army in 1895 was 29,583. Of these 1,809 enlisted for twelve years with the colours, 24,198 for seven years with the colours, and five in the reserve, and 1,576 for three years with the colours and nine in the reserve. There is nothing to complain of here. As long as we rely upon a reserve it is well that the large majority of men should accept the short service term, but having in view the exigencies of Indian service it is well that a proportion of men are willing to bind themselves for the twelve years' term. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the most satisfactory report yet presented.

The officers of Volunteers are to have an increased allowance when attending Schools of Instruction, but not apparently when they go into camp, &c. They must be thankful for small mercies; but, writes the "Volunteer Service Gazette," cannot repeat too often that the officers of Volunteers will always have a just grievance until they receive, when on anything like continuous duty, the same pay and allowances that officers of the Militia receive.

The Royal Dragoons are the latest victims. The regiment has been suffering considerably recently from the ravages of typhoid, and now matters have come to such a pass that it has been removed from Island Bridge Barracks altogether, head-quarters and two squadrons being accommodated at Portobello and two squadrons at the Curragh. It would be interesting as showing how recklessly public money is sometimes spent if a return could be asked for in Parliament giving full particulars under the two heads: (1) How many soldiers are the Dublin Barracks supposed to accommodate on an average? (2) How much money has been spent on the drainage and general patching up of these quarters in, say, the last ten years, 1885-95? The cost divided by the number of officers and men who have occupied the pestilential quarters would be an eye opener to the British taxpayer it strikes us, and clearly demonstrate how expensive our red-tape system really is. It is a well-known fact to all who have served on the Staff at Irish head-quarters that for years past the principal medical officers have represented the hopelessness of the attempts which have been made to render the barracks permanently healthy. The patching and tinkering process has been followed out notwithstanding. Is this same process to go on for ever? We venture to think that it would have been cheaper by far had the War Office adopted an enlightened policy at the onset, and instead of allowing large sums to be spent in reparis have set about rebuilding the barracks outright.

The Secretary of Satate for the Colonies has appointed Colonel Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin to be Commandant-General of all the police forces in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland. Sir Richard Martin will also hold the position of Deputy Commissioner under Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, and he was to start on April 4 to assume his duties. He will be responsible solely to Her Majesty's Government. Sir Richard Martin, who was formerly in the Inniskilling Dragoons, has served the Colonial Office almost continuously since 1883 in important capacities in various parts of South Africa. His last employment was as British Commissioner in Swaziland from 1890 to 1895, in which year he was made K. C. M. G. Sir Richard, who was born September 2, 1847, joined the 77th Foot as Ensign July 31, 1867; became Lieutenant July 29, 1870; was Adjutant, 1873-77; obtained his company December 8, 1877; exchanged to the Inniskilling Dragoons February 16, 1878; became Major July 1, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel September 13, 1881; and Colonel September 30, 1890, afterwards retiring on pension. He was employed with the Bechuanaland Border Police Force, 1885-87. We are asked to state that all recruiting for this body has been stopped by order of the Government of the colony.

The appointment of Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which will fall vacant in May next, when Surgeon-Major-General Sir William Mackinnon completes his seven years, is to be filled by Surgeon-Major-General James Jameson, the second senior officer on the list of Surgeon-Major-Generals. The senior officer on the list is Surgeon-Major-General H. F. Paterson, but with regard to length of service there is only a difference of twenty-one days between them, both having served for upwards of thirty-eight years. Neither officer has seen any active service with British troops, but Surgeon-Major-General Jameson served with an English ambulance in the Franco-German War of 1870-71; and he was, moreover, specially promoted from the rank of Assistant-Surgeon to that of Surgeon May 18, 1870, superseding Assistant-Surgeon Paterson and many other officers of that rank. On March 1 1873, a new rule came into force, under which medical officers were to receive promotion according to length of service, and as, on October 19, 1877, Surgeon-Major Paterson had twenty years' service, he was on that date promoted to the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, so regaining his seniority over Surgeon-Major Jameson, who did not attain the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel until twenty-one days later. By this means the previous seniority of nearly three years was rendered of no effect, and although Surgeon-Major-General Paterson attained his present rank some three months sooner than did Surgeon-Major-General Jameson, it was only the introduction of the length of service rule which prevented the seniority being in favour of the latter officer by about three years.


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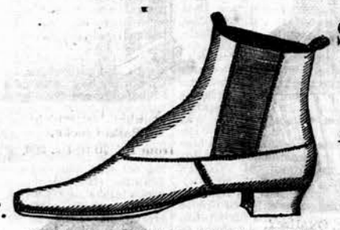


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The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
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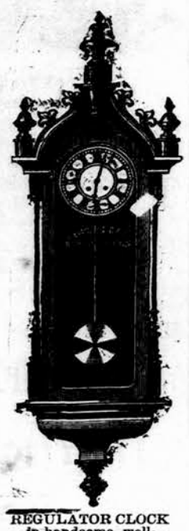

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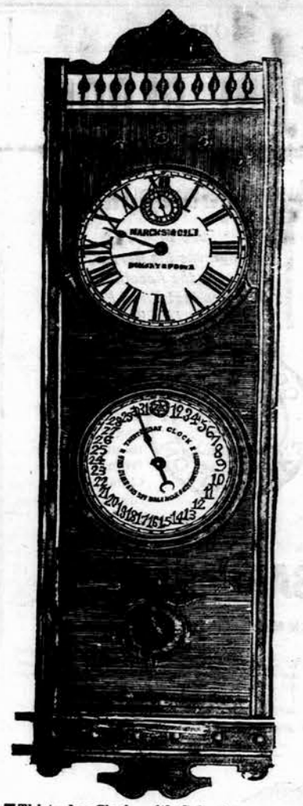

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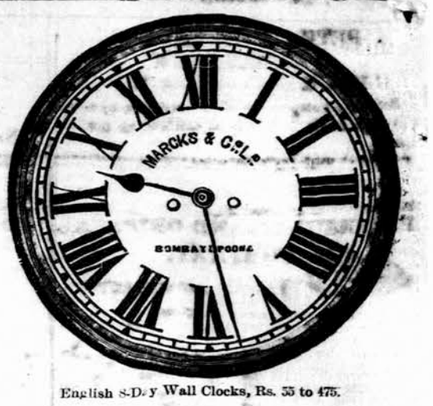

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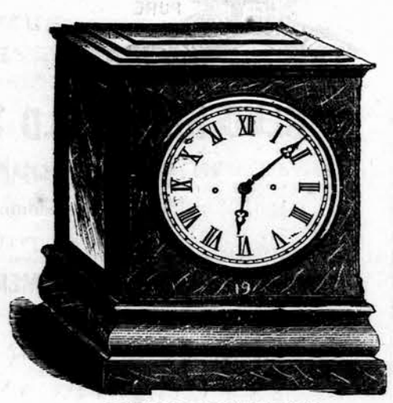

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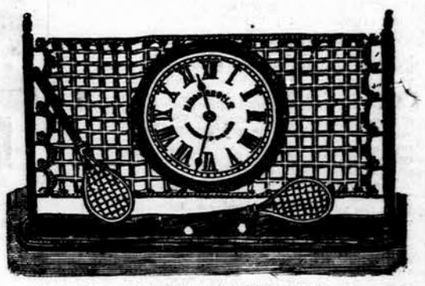

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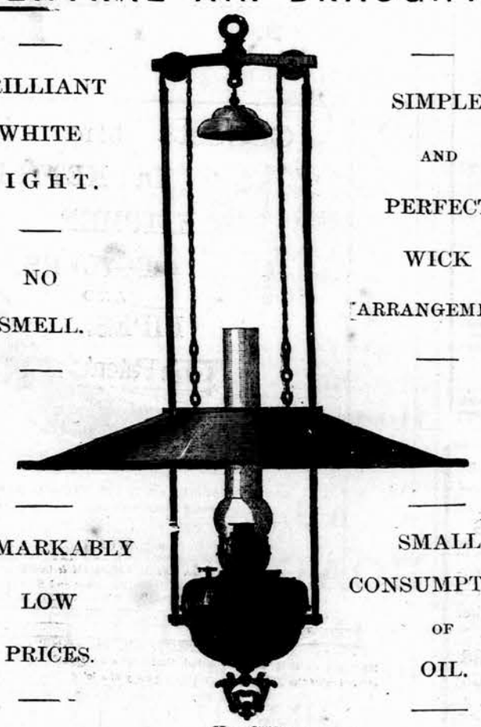

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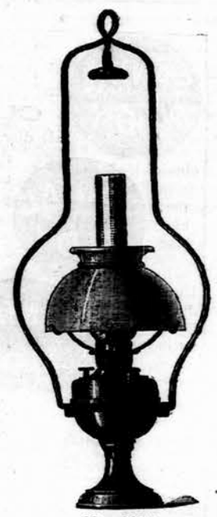

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